

Daily Report

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Says Tibet 'Back to Normal'

HK2705133093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1200 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At a news briefing held here this afternoon for Chinese and foreign reporters, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said that the incident in Lhasa is China's internal affair. It was justifiable to stop the law-breaking acts and maintain law and order. Public order in Lhasa is back to normal, and concerns by foreign countries over this issue are not necessary.

Calls Tibet 'Internal Affair'

HK2705104393 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 27 May 93

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 27 (AFP)—This week's anti-Chinese demonstrations in the Tibetan capital Lhasa are "an internal affair" and there is no need for foreign countries to express concern, China's Foreign Ministry said here Thursday.

"What happened in Lhasa is an internal affair of China and it was absolutely justified to stop law-breaking acts and maintain law and order," ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said.

Earlier, China's official XINHUA News Agency had described the disturbances as "illegal" and caused by "trouble-makers."

Wu told his weekly press conference that concerns expressed by foreign countries over the protests in Lhasa on Monday [24 May] and Tuesday, which were quelled with tear gas, were unacceptable. "Public order in Lhasa has come back to normal and therefore the concerns by foreign countries over this are not necessary," he said.

Britain and the United States had both expressed concern over events in Lhasa and demanded more information from the Chinese Government on the demonstrations, the worst in Lhasa since 1989, when officials responded by imposing martial law.

Wu said "a few foreigners participated" in Monday's demonstrations. "Public security personnel examined (their) documents and gave them a warning and asked them to leave the spot," he added.

The trouble began Monday when several thousand Tibetans gathered in the centre of Lhasa to voice their anger at increases in rent and food prices, but the action degenerated into a protest against Chinese rule in the region. The next day, several hundred Tibetans were arrested before being dispersed by police with tear gas. [sentence as published] As many as 4,000 people reportedly took part in the protests.

Citing "non-confirmed information," the Tibetan government in exile, headed by the Dalai Lama, said from its base in northern India that three Tibetans had been killed during the disturbances and several others arrested. Chinese officials would not confirm the charge and gave no figures on casualties or arrests. The events were not reported until Wednesday night's XINHUA report. [passage omitted]

Opposes Linking Tibet, MFN

HK2705143093 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1110 GMT 27 May 93

[From the "News at 7:10" program]

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Ministry says there should be no link between the MFN [most favored nation] issue and this week's crackdown on protesters in Tibet. More on that from Diana Lin in Beijing:

[Begin recording] [Lin] With Washington poised to announce an executive decision on the fate of China's MFN status, Beijing remains defiant. Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin repeated that MFN status is not a preferential treatment bestowed by one country on another, but a basis for normal bilateral trade relations, and China remains firmly opposed to any conditions attached to MFN. Responding to U.S. criticism of crackdowns on recent demonstrations in Lhasa, Tibet—a black spot in China's much-scrutinized human rights record—Wu said that shouldn't be linked with the MFN status.

[Wu, speaking in Mandarin, with superimposed English translation] What happened in Lhasa is an internal affairs of China, and the MFN status is a matter between China and the United States. As for China's bid for hosting the Olympic Games in the year 2000, it will be decided by the International Olympic Committee on the 23d of September. Therefore, I don't hold that you should try to link the different questions.

[Lin] Contrary to reports from tourists in Lhasa, Wu Jianmin insists a few foreigners found participating in the demonstrations had their papers inspected and then sent away, and China is absolutely justified to stop law-breaking acts and maintain public order, indirectly admitting there was unrest in Lhasa. Diana Lin, TVB news, Beijing. [end recording]

Li Peng 'Still Recuperating'

HK2705102293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (AFP)—Chinese Premier Li Peng, off work for five weeks because of ill health, is still recuperating, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said Thursday.

"Li Peng is still in an ongoing process of recovering," Wu told a regular weekly news conference, urging journalists not to "speculate" on the state of his health.

But he refused to answer several questions seeking more details on the illness of the 65-year-old Li, who is officially said to be suffering from a "bad cold."

There has been no other official information on his condition, where he is receiving medical care or on whether or not he will be able to resume his official duties.

However, several Hong Kong newspapers have quoted Chinese sources as saying that the premier underwent surgery after a heart attack. According to rumors circulating in Beijing diplomatic circles, Li also suffered a stroke.

First Vice Premier Zhu Rongji, a protege of patriarch Deng Xiaoping, has taken over Li's duties in his absence.

Li's prolonged absence has also lent credence to rumors that a political malady has overtaken any health problems Li may be suffering, analysts say.

The disappearance from public view of Li—extremely unpopular with China's democrats and intellectuals since he ordered the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in June 1989—could benefit the government as the fourth anniversary of the crackdown approaches.

However, there is no evidence to suggest that Li is in disgrace.

On Deaths in Cambodia

HK2705113693 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (AFP)—China said Thursday it expected more details from the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) on the deaths last week of two Chinese peacekeepers, who the world body says were killed by the Khmer Rouge near Phnom Penh.

"We have taken note of the U.N. preliminary report" but are awaiting further details, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said.

The two peacekeepers, part of an engineering unit, were killed May 22 when grenades were thrown at their quarters. It had also been bombarded on May 5.

China has officially taken its distance [as received] from the Khmer Rouge after years of support. The signing of the Cambodian peace accord in October 1991 set out a peace process which called for the UNTAC-monitored elections, which began on Sunday [23 May] and end Friday.

Wu, at his weekly press conference, sidestepped a question on the Cambodian Embassy here, which is controlled by the Khmer Rouge. "The existing Embassy of Cambodia is the diplomatic mission of the Supreme National Council (SNC)," Wu said, referring to the body which groups members of Cambodia's various factions to represent the country's sovereignty and is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "The composition of its staff is an internal affair of the SNC."

No 'Massive Arms Purchases'

HK2705141593 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1130 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At an international news conference this afternoon, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin responded to a reporter's question by saying that it is true that China's economy has developed a great deal since it began pursuing the reform and opening up policy. Ranking China as the world's third economic power, however, obviously overrates its level of economic achievement.

Wu Jianmin said that the method for calculating the "parity of purchasing power" is itself controversial throughout the world. Furthermore, China is a developing country with a vast territory, huge population, low per-capita gross national product, and very uneven economic development among its different regions. Decades of effort are needed before China can catch up with moderately developed countries.

A reporter asked whether China would take advantage of State Council Vice Premier Qian Qichen's visit to Japan to further clarify its position on arms purchases. Wu Jianmin replied: China is happy to exchange views with other countries on security in the Asian-Pacific region. China has a very low national defense budget and cannot make massive arms purchases. It is universally recognized that China does not constitute a threat to any country.

Discusses MFN, NAM

HK2705134093 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1200 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At a news briefing held here this afternoon for Chinese and foreign reporters, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin reiterated that most favored nation [MFN] status is not a preference that one country offers to another. It is the basis for normal trade between two countries. The position of the Chinese Government on opposing the attachment of any conditions to MFN status has not changed.

When a reporter asked whether China supported the meeting between the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] and the heads of state of the Group of Seven countries, Wu Jianmin replied that the Nonaligned Movement is a movement which has great influence in contemporary international affairs. China supports the purpose and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Wu Jianmin said that China welcomes all efforts which are beneficial to the purpose and principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Opposes Conditions on MFN

HK2705111593 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (AFP)—Beijing still opposes the attachment by the United States of conditions on the renewal of China's most-favored-nation [MFN] trading status, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said Thursday.

"The MFN status is not a preference offered by one side to another. It is the basis for normal trade between two countries. The position of the Chinese government on opposing attaching any conditions to the MFN status has not changed," Wu said during a regular weekly news conference.

U.S. President Bill Clinton has until June 3 to announce his decision on China's MFN renewal. For countries with planned economies, renewal of their MFN status must be reviewed annually.

According to U.S. Administration sources, renewal of China's MFN status, which allows it to benefit from preferential tariffs on its exports, will be subject to conditions on human rights, trade and arms sales from next year. This year however no conditions will be attached, according to the sources. China had a trade surplus of 17 billion dollars with the United States last year.

Urges UK on Hong Kong Talks

OW2705093393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0923 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)—Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin told a press conference here today that the British side should not place any new obstacles to Sino-British talks on Hong Kong.

Wu made the statement when commenting on the Hong Kong Legislative Council's move of endorsing the Boundary and Election Commission Bill yesterday.

"The Chinese side is surprised that the British Hong Kong authorities has gone so far as to submit the boundary and election commission bill to the Legislative Council for adoption at a time when the Chinese and British sides are holding talks on the arrangements for the 1994/1995 elections in Hong Kong on the basis of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the principle of convergance with the Basic Law, the arrangements and understandings reached between the two sides," Wu said.

He pointed out that without prior consultation and consensus between the Chinese and British sides, no legislation on matters concerning 1994/1995 election arrangements should be adopted and implemented unilaterally by the British side.

He stressed that the British side should abide by the agreements and understanding reached between the two sides instead of creating new obstacles to the on-going Sino-British talks.

Comments on Taiwan Issue

OW2705104893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0933 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)—Wu Jianmin, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reiterated today that "there is but one China. We are firmly opposed to any scheme which may lead to the creation of 'two Chinas,' or 'one China, one Taiwan.'"

During a news conference this afternoon, a reporter asked: Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Committee will formally put forward the concept of "one country, two governments, and four regions." What is your comment on this proposal?

Wu Jianmin said: Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao are all parts of China's territory. We stand for peaceful reunification of the motherland and the concept of "one country, two systems." This is the best way to deal with China's reunification issue. In accordance with such a method, Hong Kong and Macao will return to the motherland smoothly. On the basis of the principle of "one country, two systems," we will also gradually achieve reunification with the return of Taiwan to the motherland. We hold that the key to the reunification of Taiwan and the mainland lies in the two sides' readiness to sit down to talk as early as possible. We hope the Taiwan authorities will also show their sincerity in this respect.

Discusses Economic Development

OW2705093893 Beijing XINHUA in English 0916 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said here today that it needs several decades of efforts before China can catch up with the average level of developed countries in the world.

The spokesman made the remarks when asked to comment on the saying that China has already become the third largest economic power in the world, coming only next to the United States and Japan, according to the purchasing power parity calculating method.

Though there has been considerable development of China's economy since the adoption of reform and opening to the outside world, it is an overestimation of China's economic strength to list China as the third largest economic power in the world, Wu said.

He added that purchasing power parity itself is a controversial method of calculation in the world, let alone the fact that China is a developing country with a vast

territory and a large population, and economic development is uneven in different regions.

China's per capita GNP is still very low. "Therefore, it needs several decades of efforts before the country can catch up with the average level of developed countries in the world," Wu concluded.

DPRK, U.S. To Hold 'High-Level' Talks

OW2605145593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States are to hold high-level talks on the nuclear issue in New York on June 2, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

Quoted by the official KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA), the official said the the two sides would discuss "matters of common concern, including the nuclear problem."

The agreement for the meeting was reached after several working talks at counsellor level in Beijing and New York. This is the second occasion for high-level talks between the DPRK and the United States since the Washington meeting in January 1992.

The DPRK announced on March 12 that it would quit the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because of what it called U.S.-instigated pressure to inspect facilities which have been suspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency of hiding weapons-grade nuclear materials. The withdrawal is to take effect on June 12.

U.S. officials have said that if the DPRK fails to settle the issue before June 12, the United Nations is likely to make a second resolution to call for economic sanctions against Pyongyang.

KCNA said DPRK's delegation to the talks would be headed by First Vice-Foreign Minister Kang Sok-su, while the U.S. side would be led by Robert Galluci, assistant secretary of state for political and military matters.

Zhu Rongji's Interaction Council Speech Hailed

OW2505134193 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 15 May 93 p 2

[Article by Quan Yimao (0356 0001 3029) from the "Falsehood and Truth" column: "Thirst Quenching"]

Premier Zhu Rongji's speech at the opening ceremony of the 11th Session of the Interaction Council was marvelous. All those who have read it said: "It is thirst quenching! It is thirst quenching!"

The issues discussed in the speech, which demonstrated lofty foresight and was also down to earth, not only are issues to which people the world over pay close attention, but also are issues people at home care very much about.

What is the actual state of the economy? Is this not a hot topic of discussion at present? The speech made a perceptive analysis of the issue. While the speech listed the objective conditions and material bases supporting our rapid economic growth, thereby enabling us to see clearly the basic aspects of the situation and increasing our confidence, it has made no attempt to evade any serious problem confronting us, thus enabling us to see clearly the unfavorable factors impeding our rapid economic growth and prompting us to combat aimless pursuit, understand ourselves better, maintain sobermindedness, and take necessary measures so the situation will progress steadily toward a bright future.

Having been set into motion by the call to establish a socialist market economy in the talk which Comrade Xiaoping made during his inspection in southern China, our divine land has seen a series of significant changes—from our economic foundation to the superstructure, from material life to spiritual and cultural life, and from the concept of value to interpersonal relations. These changes are unprecedented in China's 5,000-year history. The situation now can be described by these two poetic lines: "One thousand sails pass a sunken ship, and 10,000 trees flourish near a sick tree." While strong currents may bring along debris and unpleasant matters are everywhere, life itself has eloquently proven that we are right in following the course of establishing a socialist market economy, which conforms to Marxist-Leninist principles, China's actual situation, the trends of the times, and popular aspirations.

Deep in their minds, however, people cannot help worrying. What are we worrying about? Of all worries, this is what we are worrying about: We want public ownership to be the mainstay, but we also want a market economy. Can there be unity between these two?

For this unprecedented major issue which involves the whole situation, the speech has provided a clear and positive answer by combining theory with practice. While the words of the speech are simple, the meaning is profound and the answer is utterly persuasive. It has substantially deepened our understanding of the far-reaching significance of the national policy of carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world. It is absolutely correct that we must "have unwavering conviction and actively explore!"

The speech, while short, carries a lot of weight. It is imbued with materialist dialectics and is brimming with the lofty ambitions of a revolutionary. Are we not encouraging people to study theories concerning socialism with Chinese characteristics? The speech is an invaluable teaching material to aid the study. No matter how busy we may be, we should read it, think about it, and make sure we fully understand it. We must understand that empty talk and aimless pursuit can both be

harmful to the country. The lessons are not far away. The memories are still fresh. To read the speech, all you need is the time for sipping a cup of maotai [rice wine], and so it is worth your while.

Commentator Hails 'Successful' East Asian Games

HK2605121493 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Brilliant Page in the History of Sports in East Asia—Congratulating the Successful Conclusion of the First East Asian Games"]

[Text] The 10-day East Asian Games closed triumphantly amid a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. Officials from the International Olympic Committee, led by Samaranch, attended the opening ceremony of the East Asian Games, adding distinction to the sporting event. Thanks to the friendly cooperation of the athletes, coaches, and the people from the East Asian countries and regions and to the vigorous support of the masses from all walks of life in Shanghai, the current sporting event has been enthusiastic, exciting, and successful, adding a brilliant page to the history of sports in East Asia.

The current sporting event constitutes a review of East Asia's level of proficiency in sports. In the course of the events, the athletes from East Asian countries and regions struggled hard, broke 14 Asian records, set 13 new records, and made positive contributions to upgrading the sports proficiency level of East Asia and Asia at large. We have witnessed with joy the encouraging progress made in the sports of the East Asian region, particularly in the events of weight-lifting, swimming, gymnastics, judo, and badminton, which demonstrated their great strength and potential. A number of young athletes have demonstrated their talents, showing the bright prospects for the development of East Asian sports.

Large international sporting events have always been major gatherings and have demonstrated the great unity of young people from all countries and regions. The First East Asian Games has provided athletes from East Asian countries and regions a golden opportunity to exchange experience, increase understanding and friendship, and enhance unity. They have filled the banks of the Huangpu Jiang with their joy and Nanjing Road with their cherished friendship and sentiments. Shanghai, a vigorous metropolis in the East, and the First Asian Games will give them happy memories.

The hosting of such a large sporting event constitutes a test of a country or region's comprehensive strength and organizational capacity. People have seen that Shanghai, which has now held such an event for the first time, took only 16 months to present a paper that was satisfactory to all fields. This has once again proved irrefutably that the Chinese people are capable of hosting any kind of large sporting event, including the Olympic Games. The 13 million Shanghai people hosted these games on behalf of Chinese people throughout the country. Under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and through the meticulous organization of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and Government, the Shanghai people have done their utmost, have fulfilled their duties in a down-to-earth manner, have been scrupulous about every detail, and have effectively accomplished the tasks of organization and reception work. They have manifested the elegant demeanor of sincerity, enthusiasm, hospitality, and efficiency typical of the Shanghai people and have displaying the image of China's reform, opening up, and prosperity.

The games have concluded and the athletes from the delegations, the friends from the press who have come to cover the games, and the visitors from East Asia and other countries will return home one after another. Bon voyage! China, which has opened up to the outside world, and flourishing Shanghai hope our friends will come again.

Engineering Firms Establish Overseas Markets

OW2705141193 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)—Beijing city increased profits from undertaking international engineering projects by 125 percent in 1992 over the previous year, as local engineering companies extended their business abroad.

The companies saw the most rapid expansion of overseas business last year since they entered the international market in 1990. The government-owned companies boast the best equipment and the most advanced engineering technology in the country.

The engineering companies earned 110 million U.S. dollars in international business last year, 2.25 times the figure for 1991. In the year, they signed 390 million U.S. dollars worth of overseas construction contracts.

This year, the Beijing Civil Engineering Group is bidding for the construction of the subway in Teheran in Iran. If the company is granted the bid in June, it will be the largest whole-set equipment export and engineering project that a Chinese company has ever undertaken in years.

Now, the companies have about 3,000 personnel working in the former Soviet Union, South Africa, Japan, countries and regions in Southeast Asia, and island countries in the Pacific Ocean.

The companies are run by the city government and employ about one million workers. In the past decade, the companies focused almost all their means and forces on construction projects in this capital city of 10 million. They have built a number of well-known landmarks in the country, including the memorial of Chairman Mao,

the central building of the China Central TV station and the Beijing Asian Games village and arenas.

Since 1990, the local companies dispatched the best of their construction teams to undertake engineering projects abroad. The construction teams have won international fame for the companies.

They have built a 100,000-square-meter garden in Japan and are building a bigger one in Spain. The city's civil engineering group is building a dozen projects in Malaysia, including the development of a whole block of office buildings and apartments on a 250,000-square-meter lot of land.

PRC To Attend Ocean Research Forum in Manila

OW2705074393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Manila, May 27 (XINHUA)—The Philippines will hold a working group meeting on marine scientific research in the South China Sea, the first of its kind, from May 31 to June 2, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced today.

Scientists and government officials from nine countries and area surrounding the South China Sea will attend the workshop "in their personal capacities," Foreign Undersecretary Rodulfo Severino said at a press briefing.

These countries and area are Brunei, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The meeting aims to obtain a better perspective on the state of knowledge on various aspects of the South China Sea environment.

It is also expected to consider opportunities for joint efforts in marine scientific research in the region.

Three major topics have been listed for the three-day workshop, namely, marine resources, the physical environment, and institutional mechanisms for cooperation.

United States & Canada

Official Dismisses Link Between Tibet, MFN

HK2705054293 Hong Kong RTHK Radio 4 in English 0500 GMT 27 May 93

[From the "News at One"]

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry official has said that recent clashes in Lhasa between police and anti-Chinese demonstrators should not affect the U.S. decision about MFN trading status for China. The official is reported as saying that the question of Tibet is an internal affair of China and has nothing to do with the MFN.

Peking has already said that the situation in the Tibetan capital, where protests against price rises turned into anti-Chinese demonstrations, has returned to normal.

Wang Daohan Addresses Banquet in Los Angeles

OW2705033393 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 26 (XINHUA)—Wang Daohan, the man who just represented Chinese Mainland at the first authorized non-governmental talks with his Taiwanese counterpart, said that the achievements made at that meeting should be followed with enlarged economic and business exchanges between the two sides.

Wang, chairman of Chinese Mainland's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), made the appeal Wednesday [26 May] in a speech in Los Angeles when attending a dinner party sponsored by 30 Chinese-American groups in southern California. He is on a visit to the United States which began on May 23.

He said the Wang-Ku meeting, held on April 27-28 in Singapore between him and Ku Chen-fu, the chairman of Taiwan's Strait Exchange Foundation (SEF), is a "historical step" in developing the relations between Taiwan and mainland.

The Wang-Ku meeting is the first between the authorized non-governmental organizations of mainland and Taiwan for more than four decades.

The meeting produced agreements on institutionalized contacts and talks between the ARATS and SEF, use and verification of notary certificates across the Taiwan Strait, and inquiry and compensation concerning registered mails.

Wang also said that to judge whether the talks are successful or not, both sides of the Taiwan Strait should keep in mind the interests of the Chinese nation, instead of just trying to find which side gets the upper hand.

"We strongly propose the economic cooperation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, and we think such kind of cooperation is not only urgent, but also a must," he said.

He called on the Taiwanese authorities to fully apply the achievements of the Wang-Ku talks and pave way for the direct exchange of mail, trade, air and shipping services across the strait.

Wang and four other ARATS members had an interview Tuesday afternoon at China's general consulate in Los Angeles with 30 Chinese-American journalists on the relations between Taiwan and mainland, in particular the outcome of the Wang-Ku meeting.

Wang Xuexian, the Chinese consul general in Los Angeles, held a dinner party Tuesday night to mark Wang's visit. Five hundred Chinese-Americans from southern California attended the party.

Wang will continue his visit in the United States in the next few days and leave the country around the end of the month.

U.S. Orchestra Adds 'New Movement' to Amity

OW2605134393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)—It may be merely accidental, but the repertoire of the American Philadelphia orchestra, currently on its second tour of China, is truly symbolic in that it seems to imply a continuous process of exploration and discovery between the East and the West.

Twenty years ago, the orchestra opened the door of Sino-U.S. cultural exchanges as the first "American orchestral ambassador" to China. On its current, five-day visit, the orchestra staged two gala concerts, one in Beijing, and the other in Shanghai.

This week's concerts began with Franz Schubert's Eighth or "Unfinished" Symphony in B Minor, which consists of only two movements, and ended with Antonin Dvorak's highly dramatic "New World." If what was initiated two decades ago can be called a prelude, then the Philadelphia orchestra's latest tour has undoubtedly added a new movement to the score of friendship between Chinese and American musicians and music lovers.

The tour has been hailed as a milestone on the path of cultural exchanges for residents, artists in particular, of both nations. As Chinese Minister of Culture Liu Zhongde put it, the messages from Chinese President Jiang Zemin and his American counterpart Bill Clinton "fully reflected the sincere wish" of both peoples to enhance mutual understanding and friendship.

Among the 8,000-strong audience for the orchestra's premiere performance on Monday evening were President Jiang Zemin and other party and state leaders, along with many leading personalities in Chinese arts circles. Also present was an especially appreciative listener, a worker who is suffering from an advanced state of cancer. The afflicted worker's factory managed to obtain tickets for the music-lover with help from the China Performing Arts Agency. "We were quite moved by their sincerity and squeezed out two tickets, which were very, very scarce," an agency official said.

Lesley Valdes, a classical music critic from THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER who has been traveling with the orchestra on its Asia tour, said that the group's performances in China received attention not only here, but also in Philadelphia. "It's an honor" for the orchestra to perform in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, Valdes said. The orchestra's president, Joseph Kluger, said that a videotape of the concert will be shown in Philadelphia.

For renowned Chinese conductor Li Delun, the visit resolved something that has been weighing on his mind for the past 20 years. When the orchestra first visited China in 1973, conductor Eugene Ormandy proposed that a well-known piece of traditional Chinese music, depicting the moon reflected in a fountain, be included in the orchestra's repertoire. Unfortunately, this well-meaning wish was turned down. This time, however, Li presented a score of the piece, together with relevant background material, to concert master Norman Carol, who also toured China 20 years ago. The score was autographed by composer Wu Zuqiang, who adapted it for a string orchestra.

The piece was played at a chamber music concert in Beijing by the visiting American musicians this week.

On Monday afternoon, another American musician obtained similar music sheets when exchanging teaching and performing experiences with professors and students from the Beijing-based Central Conservatory of Music. Hu Bingyu, a trombone professor, presented the scores of three Chinese pieces to Glenn Dodson, a visiting American trombone player, after the music was played by Chinese students. Dodson promised to mail back a tape of the music performed by the Philadelphia orchestra.

On the same afternoon, Norman Carol listened to two teenage violinists playing Mendelssohn's Concerto in E Minor and Sarasate's Carmen Fantasy. "Fantastic," Carol exclaimed, and added that he had not expected to meet "such young and talented" violin students here. If music can really join the whole world, "these two promising young violinists are truly the hope of the future," Carol added.

Expanding on this global mission of music, the orchestra's music director and conductor Wolfgang Sawallisch explained: "It's a great satisfaction" for musicians "to build bridges between peoples of the world." Sawallisch said he was "very proud" to perform for the music-loving Chinese people.

The Philadelphia orchestra should not wait another 20 years before embarking on a third concert tour of China, the maestro said.

The orchestra's vice-president, Cathy Barbash, in interpreting the significance of this second visit, drew a metaphor from the orchestra's reportoire: The "Unfinished" Symphony signifies a continuous expansion of friendship between the American and Chinese peoples. If that is true, does the "New World" indicate that the musicians and people of the two countries will, as they did 20 years ago, go on discovering a new world of art exchanges and friendship?

'Roundup' on President Clinton's Economic Plan

OW2704041893 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0633 GMT 26 May 93

["Roundup" feature by XINHUA reporter Guo Xiren (6753 6932 0088): "Clinton Aggressively Peddles His Economic Plan"]

[Text] Washington, 25 May (XINHUA)—U.S. President Clinton has redoubled his efforts to sell his economic plan since the middle of May.

Clinton has primarily taken the following measures: First, he assigned Neel, senior adviser to Vice President Gore, as deputy chief of staff of the White House, to jointly handle routine affairs with another deputy chief of staff, so that McLarty, White House chief of staff, can concentrate his energies on working to ensure that the economic plan is adopted by Congress. Second, he has moved out of "Washington's cultural circles" to drum up public support for his economic plan. Since 10 May, Clinton has traveled to six states, lobbying in the central west, west, and northeast. Additionally, he has had several lunch sessions at the White House with businessmen each month, listening to their views and seeking their support for his economic plan. Finally, he has postponed unveiling his health care reform program from the original date of May to the middle of June, to avoid diverting congressional attention.

The theme of Clinton's current strategy is quite different from that of his previous endeavors. Previously, Clinton placed his primary stress on future investment, job creation, and intensified personnel training, while listing financial deficit reduction as a secondary objective in his economic plan. To cater to the public and some Democratic congressmen, Clinton has now made financial deficit reduction the primary objective of his economic plan.

The above-mentioned, high-visibility activities are being undertaken after Clinton's near-term economic stimulus plan essentially failed, and after a drop in Clinton's public support. According to U.S. press reports, in early May, Clinton and his senior advisers reviewed and summarized his work since taking office. They concluded that overeagerness for quick results, a desire to do too many things at one time, and the absence of a well-focused agenda were the biggest mistakes in his previous work. After summarizing his experience, Clinton decided that selling his economic plan was the current central task.

His current sales pitch is proving ineffective. Financial circles have grown more doubtful of Clinton's economic plan. Public approval ratings for Clinton and his economic plan have dropped considerably, whereas disapproval ratings have risen sharply. In addition to Republican congressmen, many Democratic congressmen also oppose his economic plan. The House of Representatives will vote on his proposal for financial deficit reduction on 27 May. As of today, however, Clinton is not assured of support from a majority of congressmen. As a result, he met more than 150 Democratic congressmen, in two separate groups, at the White House on 25 May, trying anew to persuade them. During the meetings, some congressmen bluntly told Clinton that he needed to further intensify his sales pitch for the economic plan because it was not effective.

Further Development of U.S. Economic Ties Urged

HK2605112393 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 93 p 2

[Article by Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade: "Striving To Further Develop Sino-U.S. Economic Relations and Trade—Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade"]

[Text] In February 1972, former U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China upon invitation. Nixon, Chairman Mao Zedong, and Premier Zhou Enlai, with the foresight and boldness of outstanding statesmen, opened the doors between China and the United States—doors which had been closed for many years—and began the new era of Sino-U.S. relations. To efficiently promote and restore U.S.-China trade, some people with vision in the United States set up the National Council for U.S.-China Trade in June 1973 with the support of the U.S. Government. Time flies—the council will soon mark its 20th founding anniversary.

In January 1979, before the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and the National Council for U.S.-China Trade served as the major showcases and channels for nongovernmental economic exchanges and trade with the support of the two governments. They constantly exchanged views on issues of developing bilateral trade, organized reciprocal visits of entrepreneurs from various trades and professions as well as delegations from economic and trade circles, ran exhibitions for either side, augmented mutual understanding between the two countries, and played a historic role in promoting the restoration and starting of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations.

Through the efforts of the two sides, the trade volume of the two countries reached $2.4 billion by early 1979, when Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were normalized. We are happy to see that tremendous development has been made in Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade today: According to Chinese statistics, the volume of bilateral trade reached $17.5 billion last year, and the negotiated volume of direct investment by U.S. firms was worth a total of $7.847 billion, with 5,269 projects of investment. With the exception of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, the United States ranks first in foreign investment in China. Sino-U.S. economic and technological cooperation has developed in many areas,

including aviation, electronics, power, car manufacturing, building materials, coal, mining, medicine, and maritime oil surveying and exploitation.

Apart from the voluminous work prior to the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, in the 20 years since its founding, the National Council for U.S.-China Trade has made great efforts to push for rapid development in bilateral economic and trade relations, to support the unconditional extension of China's MFN status, and to settle problems that surface in economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Reviewing this part of history, I would like to make a few points: First, the healthy development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations is the two countries' common interest and is essential if they want to continue to develop their comprehensive relations. Second, the current level of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations did not come easily; it is the fruit of China's adherence to reform and its expansion of opening up as well as the fruit of the joint efforts of the two governments, people from industrial and commercial circles, and people from all sides who care for Sino-U.S. friendship—this is why we should prize Sino-U.S. relations all the more. Third, despite the differences between China and the United States in social systems and ideologies, as long as we adhere to the principles set in the three joint communiques, which are based on the spirit of equality and mutual benefit and seeking common ground while reserving differences, Sino- U.S. relations will develop smoothly.

Though great changes have taken place in the international system in recent years, extensive common interests still exist between China and the United States. The fact of an ever strong momentum in the growth of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations is proof of this point.

China and the United States grant each other MFN trading status. This is an arrangement of equality and mutual benefit and falls in line with the basic interests of the people and industrial and commercial enterprises circles in the two countries. We firmly oppose the practice of adding any conditions to the extension of China's MFN status.

China is the greatest developing country in the world, while the United States is the greatest developed country. Should China and the United States augment their cooperation in the economic and trade arena, it will be possible to combine the advantages of the two sides satisfactorily; this way, each side may share the tremendous market of the other side and can augment its competitiveness through cooperation. It was inevitable that some problems and frictions would surface in bilateral economic and trade relations, and it is unlikely to be avoided in the future. The key lies in seeking appropriate solutions through negotiation and dialogues.

Through the negotiations of the past two years, China and the United States have initialed three memoranda of understanding: on the protection of intellectual property rights, on banning the export of prison labor products, and on market access. Some remaining problems can still be solved through dialogue on the basis of mutual understanding, mutual concession, and mutual benefits; this type of discussion complies with the basic interests of the two countries.

Today, when China is determined to build the socialist market economic structure and continue to implement reform and opening up, when China has achieved tremendous economic construction for 14 consecutive years, and when China has established and developed omnidirectional economic and trade relations in all regions in the world, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade would like to further augment cooperation with the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, to continue to push the friendly ties of enterprise circles between the two countries, and to exert efforts to dispel all artificial obstacles to Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations.

Northeast Asia

Tibetan Briefs Japanese on 'Full Democracy'

OW2605162393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Lhasa, May 26 (XINHUA)—Residents in Tibet enjoy full democracy and religious autonomy, Toinzhub, deputy chairman of the Tibet regional government, told an 11-member delegation from the Japan today.

Positive changes have taken place in Tibet as the national drive for reform rolls on, he said. Local officials have worked hard to implement the policies of the central government toward nationalities and different religions.

During the last decade, Tibet has repaired and restored over 1,400 lamaseries and buddhist temples with yearly financial allocations from the central government. The number of lamas and nuns has increased to 30,000.

Nevertheless, there have been difficulties and problems such as price rises, said Toinzhub, common to converting to a market-oriented economy from the existing planned economy. These problems will be solved, the official said.

The vice chairman also talked over other matters such as economic cooperation and exchanges with the Japanese guests.

The Japanese delegation arrived in Lhasa on May 24 and will leave for Chengdu, provincial capital of Sichuan tomorrow.

Jilin Signs Accords With Japanese Delegation

SK2705101393 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 93 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 11 May, Vice Governor Wang Zongzhang received in the provincial people's government a Yamagata prefectural government delegation of Japan headed by Tegawa Osuke, director of the general affairs department of Yamagata Prefecture. He also received the Yamagata Prefecture's goodwill and economic exchange mission headed by Yoshita Kaichi, vice president of the prefecture's Japan-Sino Friendship Association and director of Hirata Pasture in a Japanese prefecture.

During the reception, Wang Zongzhang on behalf of the provincial people's government extended warm welcome to the two Yamagata prefectural delegations and held cordial and friendly talks with them.

Wang Zongzhang said: The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries has approved the establishment of friendly ties between Heilongjiang Province and Yamagata Prefecture. This indicates that the friendly relations between the two sides has entered a new stage.

Wang Zongzhang said: The "oriental silk road on the sea" that opened in 1992 has become a link between the province and the prefecture, and it is certainly possible for promoting the friendly relation and economic and trade cooperation between the province and the prefecture to a higher sphere.

Following the reception, our province signed the following four agreements with Yamagate Prefecture: 1) The Hirata Pasture of the Japanese prefecture will donate the frozen semen of 200 Mishima cattle to the province; 2) the provincial grains and edible oil company will sell 8,000 metric tons of corn to Japan; 3) the provincial shipping bureau will take charge of shipping the corn to Japan; and 4) our province will dispatch 15 students to Yamagata Prefecture to take graduate school courses.

Official: No Nuclear Cooperation With DPRK

SK2705043693 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 26 May 93 p 6

[Interview with Wu Dawei, deputy director of the PRC Foreign Ministry Department of Asian Affairs, by Yu Chu-sok, senior reporter of international affairs, at the PRC Foreign Ministry on 24 May]

[Text] Yu Chu-sok, senior reporter for HANGUK ILBO's international affairs desk, is in China at the invitation of RENMIN RIBAO. On 24 May he interviewed Wu Dawei, deputy director of the PRC Foreign Ministry Department of Asian Affairs on the direction of ROK-PRC relations.

The interview, held in the Foreign Ministry the day before the visit by Qian Qichen, PRC vice premier and foreign minister, to the ROK, allowed us to review the Chinese policy toward the ROK with a high-ranking working-level official. Deputy Director Wu is accompanying Vice Premier Qian on his visit to the ROK. The gist of the interview follows:

[Yu] What is the primary purpose of Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's visit to the ROK at this time?

[Wu] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is visiting the ROK as a high-ranking official belonging to the highest-level leadership. This is the first visit of its kind since the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations. He is also the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit the ROK since President Kim Yong-sam took office as the new ROK president. Therefore, both China and the ROK attach great importance to his visit. We hope that PRC-ROK relations will develop even more because of his visit.

[Yu] I believe that North Korea's nuclear issue will be discussed during Vice Premier Qian's visit to the ROK. What is China's position on the North Korean nuclear issue?

[Wu] China is opposed to nuclear proliferation. I would like to stress that we have no cooperative relations with North Korea in any form regarding nuclear development. We have not even cooperated with North Korea in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. China is currently playing a constructive role in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue and asking the nations concerned to settle the issue through dialogue and negotiations. During his upcoming visit to the ROK, Foreign Minister Qian will convey the Chinese position to the ROK Government. Dialogue has already begun or is being held between the United States and North Korea, between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], and between North and South Korea. We hope that the talks will bring affirmative results.

[Yu] Will you compare the relations between the two countries before and after the establishment of diplomatic relations, and will you evaluate the changes, if any?

[Wu] First, economic and trade relations developed rapidly. According to Chinese Government statistics, last year's trade between the two countries reached $5 billion, an 80 percent increase over the 1991 figure of $3.2 billion. I understand that ROK statistics show an even greater increase. In view of the fact that PRC-ROK trade is mutually supplementary, the current trade volume is insufficient. In other words, trade potential will be even greater in the future.

It is not easy for the two countries, whose relations were severed for 40 years, to develop relations rapidly after the establishment of diplomatic relations. We should attribute the developments to ROK businessmen and to the people in both countries.

[Yu] Since the ROK and China established diplomatic relations, PRC-North Korean relations have cooled somewhat. Will you tell us the true nature of the relations and your thoughts on the future of PRC-DPRK relations?

[Wu] We think relations with North Korea are still good, and we will maintain and develop relations with North Korea based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

[Yu] Russia abolished the provisions on the military alliance in its treaty concluded with North Korea. Now that the Cold War has ended, is there any possibility that China will take a step similar to Russia's?

[Wu] We support the reunification of the Korean peninsula. We hope that both North and South Korea will achieve reunification through joint efforts. We support whatever is beneficial to stability and peace on the Korean peninsula, and we are opposed to whatever is unfavorable to them. We will approach all problems based on this position.

[Yu] We are under the impression that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the development of ROK-PRC relations has been concentrated only on economics. In what other areas do you think cooperation should be strengthened?

[Wu] You should not think that only trade and economic relations developed and other fields did not. Development of economic and trade relations between China and the ROK did not begin just last year, so relations in other fields will also develop after a certain amount of time. We hope for this also. All of the people in both countries desire the development of PRC-ROK relations. However, the failure to conclude a PRC-ROK aviation treaty means that there are still many things we have to do.

[Yu] What is your impression of and comment on reform and changes that the ROK's new government is pushing?

[Wu] We are deeply impressed with President Kim Yong-sam's steps to eradicate corruption and irregularities. Frankly speaking, China is also carrying out a similar campaign. Eradication of corruption has become a common task in many nations. We are also moved by President Kim Yong-sam's advocacy of conservation and his diligence and frugality in the economic field.

Foreign Minister Qian Meets ROK Officials

First Meeting With Counterpart Held

OW2605154393 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1334 GMT 26 May 93

[By reporters Tang Shuifu (3282 3055 8099) and Zhang Zhongyi (1728 1813 5030)]

[Text] Seoul, 26 May (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, visiting Chinese vice premier and foreign minister, held his first meeting with South Korean [han guo; 7281 0948] Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu here this afternoon to exchange views with him on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

During the talks, Han Sung-chu said that the South Korean Government was committed to a one-China policy when it established relations with China and that it will handle relations with Taiwan according to this principle. Qian Qichen expressed his appreciation on this matter.

Qian Qichen and Han Sung-chu had an earnest exchange of views on North Korea's [chao xian; 2600 7639] nuclear issue. Both sides welcomed the gratifying progress made recently in appropriately resolving the nuclear issue.

Han Sung-chu gave a briefing on the South Korean Government position on resolving the North Korean nuclear issue. Qian Qichen stressed that China has consistently opposed methods which apply pressures or impose sanctions. The two sides unanimously agreed that the North Korean nuclear issue be appropriately resolved through consultation and dialogue.

During the talks, Qian Qichen invited Han Sung-chu to visit China this fall—the latter accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Qian Qichen arrived here this afternoon for a four-day official visit to South Korea. This is the first visit by a Chinese vice premier since the two countries established diplomatic ties last August.

'Second Round' of Talks Held

OW2705103593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1020 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu agreed in their second round of talks here today to further promote cooperation between Beijing and Seoul.

Qian arrived here Wednesday for a four-day official visit to South Korea. He is the highest Chinese official to visit Seoul since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries last August.

During the talks, Qian said the trade and economic relations between China and South Korea have been developing smoothly and this is conducive to the cooperation in science and technology between the two countries.

China-Korea cooperation has great potentials, he said, adding that the two countries may and should establish closer trade and economic ties on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Han said South Korea is satisfied with the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the fields of trade, economy, science and technology.

"We are willing to make further efforts to promote the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries," he noted.

Qian said the development of the China-Korea ties not only conforms to the interest of the two peoples, but is also benefitial to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

On China's foreign policy, Qian said one of the important objectives of China is to implement the policy of good-neighborly, friendly and cooperative relations with foreign countries.

As an Asian country, China attaches great importance to peace and stability in the region and is willing to actively take part in the economic cooperation in the Asian region, including Northeast Asia, he pointed out.

"China is also willing to actively participate in all kinds of dialogues in Asia," Qian noted.

Han briefed Qian on the external policy of the new South Korean Government and hoped that the coordination and consultation between the foreign ministries of the two countries will be strengthened.

Meets Kim Yong-sam

OW2705110393 Beijing XINHUA in English
1041 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (XINHUA)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said today that closer Sino-South Korean ties are very important to peace and stability in Northeast Asia and also conducive to the promotion of peace in Asia as a whole.

Meeting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who arrived here Wednesday [26 May] for a four-day official visit, Kim noted that South Korea and China enjoy a long history of exchanges and that the two countries should further develop their relations.

He expressed his satisfaction with the the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The president also praised what China has achieved in its open-door reforms.

Qian said he and his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu reached identical views on many international issues in their talks. This would help develop the relations between the two countries, he noted.

The development of Sino-South Korean ties not only conforms to the interest of the two countries, but also benefits the stability in the Korean peninsula as well as in Northeast Asia and Asia as a whole, he said.

On the situation in the Korean peninsula, Qian reiterated China is consistently opposed to nuclear proliferation.

"We insist that the nuclear issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) be resolved through consultations and dialogues by the parties concerned," he said.

Kim expressed his appreciation for China's efforts for easing the tension in the Korean peninsula.

During the meeting, Qian conveyed to Kim regards from Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng, and in return, Kim asked Qian to forward his greetings to Jiang and Li.

After the meeting, President Kim hosted a luncheon in honor of the Chinese vice-premier.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Burmese Border Inspection Team Leaves for Visit

OW2605093193 Beijing XINHUA in English
0859 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], May 26 (XINHUA)—A Myanmar [Burma] delegation on the joint boundary inspection committee led by U Tin Myint, director-general of the survey department under the Ministry of Forests, left here this afternoon for China.

Chief representatives of the two sides on the joint boundary inspection committee will meet from May 27 in Kunming, capital of southwest China's Yunnan Province, and discuss the matters on joint boundary inspection.

Meanwhile a Sino-Myanmar survey experts meeting will also begin from tomorrow in Kunming.

Chi Haotian Visits Malaysian Prime Minister

OW2605174093 Beijing XINHUA in English
1645 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 26 (XINHUA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said here this evening that the strengthening of cooperation between Malaysia and China is very important to rapidier economic development of the two countries.

He made the remarks when he met with visiting Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister General Chi Haotian at his office. Chi arrived here on Monday [24 May] for a week-long official visit.

Bidding warm welcome to Chi, who is the first Chinese defense minister to visit Malaysia, Mahathir said: "It is the first time to see Chinese in military uniform in Malaysia today. You couldn't dream of such a scene before. It shows the change of the bilateral relationship." he said that he welcomed cooperation between the armies of Malaysia and China.

Chi said: "The Chinese Government and people look forward to your visit to China."

"I also look forward to visiting China," said Mahathir, adding that he wanted to see big changes in China.

China has achieved rapid economic development, and that signals China's increasing role in east Asia and in the world at large, he said.

Malaysia would like to see new prosperity in China, because it is related to Malaysia's development, the prime minister said.

Malaysia looks forward to cooperating with China and hopes that the whole Southeast Asia will cooperate with China in their process of development, he added.

Mahathir expressed his appreciation for China's support to Malaysia's proposal for the "East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC)".

Chi Haotian spoke highly of Malaysia's economic achievements under the leadership of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed. Malaysia's success is eyecatching in the world, he said.

He pointed out that the so-called "China threat" and "vacuum filling" preached by some Westerners is baseless. China's stand is clearcut, emphasized Chi, it upholds the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and pursues friendship with various countries in the world especially with neighboring countries.

China gives priority to economic construction while persisting in all-round openess and reform. It strives for stability and unity at home and peaceful surroundings abroad so that a rapidier development pace can be realized by making the best use of its time, Chi went on.

Chi's four-member entourage and Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Jin Guihua attended the meeting.

Chen Xitong Receives Thai Amity Delegation

OW2705075193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)—An agreement to establish a sister-city relationship between Beijing and Bangkok, capital of Thailand, was formally signed Wednesday [26 May] afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

Mayor of Beijing Li Qiyan and Mayor of Bangkok Kresda Arwyaugse signed on the agreement.

Bangkok is the 14th sister city of Beijing.

The two cities will seek to promote exchanges and cooperation in city management such as urban construction, health care and cultural development on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, according to the agreement.

Before the signing of the agreement, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and party secretary of Beijing Chen Xitong met and held a friendly talk with the Bangkok delegation headed by Arwyaugse.

Li Qiyan also met with the Bangkok delegation yesterday morning. The two sides expressed willingness to promote friendship and cooperation between the two cities.

The Bangkok delegation arrived here May 24 at the invitation of Beijing mayor and is expected to leave for home May 30 after visiting Xian, an ancient city which is now the capital of Shaanxi Province.

West Europe

Shandong Economic Group Returns From Europe

SK2705063593 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] The Shandong Province economic delegation headed by Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, returned to Jinan on 26 May after completing successful visits to the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium. Greeting the delegation at the railroad station and extending congratulations on their successful visits were Han Xikai, Song Fatang, and Tian Jian, as well as responsible comrades from the provincial level departments concerned.

During their visit to the Netherlands, the vice prime minister and concurrently minister of finance of the Kingdom of the Netherlands enthusiastically received all members of the delegation. During the reception, the Dutch vice prime minister highly evaluated the achievements made by Shandong Province in reform and opening up and said his country wanted to conduct economic and trade cooperation with Shandong. The delegation also held thorough talks with the officials from the Dutch Ministries of Agriculture, Economic Affairs, Communications, and Water Conservancy Works. It also held an initial talk with the governor of South Holland on further developing the friendly relationship between Shandong and South Holland.

During their visit to Belgium, the provincial economic delegation made extensive contacts with the relevant officials of the EEC and the Belgian Government.

Finland Provides Two Preferential Loans

OW2605025493 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Helsinki, May 25 (XINHUA)—In two agreements signed here today, Finland furnished China a total of 27.2 million U.S. dollars in preferential loans.

The agreements were signed by Chinese representative Lu Zhen, chief of the foreign loans department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Cooperation, and Finnish representative Pekka Laitto, deputy director of the Finnish Export Credit Corporation.

Under the agreements, 25 million U.S. dollars of the loans will be paid to the Finnish Ahlstrom Company to

produce boilers for a Chinese power station and the additional 2.2 million U.S. dollars will be spent to provide water-supply facilities to be constructed by the Finnish company Yit.

Since 1985, Finland has offered China approximately 260 million U.S. dollars of preferential credits for 44 projects.

Lu Zhen, accompanied by a Chinese finance delegation, arrived here last Friday [21 May] for a week-long visit and to attend an annual Sino-Finnish financial meeting here.

Trade Minister Meets German Economic Official

OW2605135393 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)—China is ready to continue to strengthen economic and technological cooperation with Germany, according Wu Yi, the minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation.

She made the comment while meeting with visiting German secretary of state for federal economic cooperation and development, Wighard Haerdtl, here today.

Wu said the development of Sino-German economic and trade relations was satisfactory with bilateral trade volume in the first three months of this year reaching 1.55 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 35 percent over last year. There are bright prospects for Sino-German cooperation in the fields of trade and technology.

She noted that China's market is open to the whole world. China is ready to welcome foreign entrepreneurs to take part in the competition on the basis of equal opportunity.

She disclosed that she will head a large trade delegation of more than 100 Chinese business people to Germany this September. The object is to brief Germany on China's investment environment.

She said German small and medium-sized enterprises are especially welcome to cooperate with Chinese counterparts.

Friendship Union Office Opens in Portugal

OW2705062093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0537 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Lisbon, May 26 (XINHUA)—The Office for the Union of Sino-Portuguese Friendship of Generations was opened Wednesday [26 May] here.

Marshal Antonio Spinola, former president of Portugal and chairman of the union, said at the opening ceremony the union will work for the development of political and economic relations between Portugal and China.

The ceremony was attended by Wu Tao, China's ambassador to Portugal, Song Guang Yao, deputy chief of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY-Macao Bureau, and a joint delegation of visitors from China's Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macao.

The union formally was established in June 1991 to promote relations between the Chinese and Portuguese people.

Friendship Association Begins in Spain

OW2705062193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0535 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Madrid, May 26 (XINHUA)—A China Friendship Association was set up Wednesday [26 May] in Valencia, Spain's third largest city bordering the Mediterranean.

The non-governmental organization was initiated by Francisco Ribes, the secretary general of the Valencia Municipal Association, who will also be the chairman of the association.

Francisco Granados, the representative of the Spanish Central Government, and Yuan Tao, China's ambassador to Spain, attended the opening ceremony of the association, together with 100 Chinese-Spanish representatives.

The association will hold seminars on China, put on Chinese movie shows, teach Chinese shadow boxing martial arts, open Chinese language training sessions, and provide Spanish language training sessions for Chinese-Spanish living in the city.

Latin America & Caribbean

Zhu Rongji Meets Entrepreneurs in Mexico City

OW2705061093 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0930 GMT 26 May 93

[By reporter Jiang Shugen (3068 2885 2704)]

[Text] Mexico City, 25 May (XINHUA)—Zhu Rongji, vice premier of the Chinese State Council currently in Mexico for a visit, said here today: In the course of accelerating reform, opening up, and the modernization drive, China will continue to absorb all advanced experiences and managerial skills in economic development from various countries in the world, including Mexico.

Zhu Rongji made these remarks at a luncheon hosted by the International Affairs Committee of Mexican Entrepreneurs to welcome him. He said: China has set targets for building a socialist market economy step by step. "Our economic development target for the 1990's is to increase the gross national product by an average 8-9 percent annually."

Zhu Rongji praised Mexico's achievements in deepening economic reform and pursuing pluralistic diplomacy in recent years. He said: "My meetings and contacts with Mexican Government officials and people from various circles in the past few days gave me the impression that there is much we can learn from Mexico in the way of economic reform and development." He pointed out: Sino-Mexican relations have developed in an all-around

manner since the two countries established diplomatic relations 21 years ago, and this development is inseparable from efforts made by our Mexican friends in economic, trade, and business circles.

Zhu Rongji noted: We need a number of astute and competent entrepreneurs to run enterprises of all kinds. People in Chinese and Mexican business circles should continue their unremitting efforts to jointly train managerial personnel for enterprises and to continuously share their experiences, so that China and Mexico can achieve new and greater developments in bilateral economic cooperation and business interchanges. The prospect of two-way investment is also promising.

In his speech, Pedro Lopez, chairman of the International Committee of Mexican Entrepreneurs, praised the great achievements that China had made in the course of economic modernization and opening to the outside world. He said: In recent years, trade between Mexico and China has increased significantly; however, there is still great potential for further growth. He suggested that the two sides draw up specific cooperation schemes for investment and joint ventures.

The International Committee of Mexican Entrepreneurs, established in 1915, is one of the major business organizations in Mexico.

This afternoon, Zhu Rongji also met with Luis Donaldo Colosio Morrieta, secretary of the Mexican Social Development Department. The two sides had very cordial and friendly talks, and reached broad consensus on social development and other issues.

'News Analysis' on Guatemalan 'Self-Coup'

OW2705034993 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 27 May 93

["News Analysis" by Feng Junwei]

[Text] Mexico City, May 26 (XINHUA)—Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano Elias on Tuesday [25 May] dissolved the National Congress and the Supreme Court, suspended the Constitution and assumed full power in what is called his "self-coup."

The action came just after renewed conflicts with the National Guatamalan Revolutionary Union intensified the country's profound economic, social and political crises.

The 49-year-old president took office on January 14, 1991, to become the second civilian president in Guatemala after several decades of military rule.

Although the nation's economy has improved so far in his two and a half years in office, poverty, inflation, illiteracy and unemployment still persist and two percent of the Guatamalan elite still controls 60 percent of the country's wealth.

According to Guatemala's Monetary Board, the growth in the economy is expected to exceed 4.6 percent this year, 2.2 percentage points above the average increase last year in all Latin American countries.

The board said it plans to reduce inflation to 8 percent this year and increase international reserves to 622.6 million U.S. dollars to consolidate a more flexible exchange rate between the Guatemalan quetzal and U.S. dollar.

But the majority of the population has not benefited. Seventy percent of Guatemalans live in poverty, 45 percent are illiterate and 40 percent are unemployed. The Guatemalan National Statistics Institute also reports that 60 percent of children under the age of 3 are suffering from malnutrition.

The consequence, in the past few weeks, has been a series of protests over housing shortages, low wages, the privatization of basic services and corruption. The country's analysts have described these demonstrations as "the beginning of a social outburst."

Students have been demonstrating to oppose the government's economic policies and in one, a student was killed. In another, on May 18, 41 injuries and six arrests were reported.

Guatemala's civil war, which has gone on for more than 30 years, has resulted in 175,000 deaths. Another 100,000 have been driven from their homes, and 250,000 children were orphaned.

Although the Serrano government and the guerrillas of the National Guatemalan Revolutionary Union began negotiating an end to this conflict in 1991, they have so far failed to agree to a ceasefire agreement and an accord on human rights.

Both sides accuse each other of inflexibility, and now the guerillas are reported to have renewed their attacks on army forces.

Political & Social

Li Peng Said To Have Suffered 'Heart Attack'

HK2705061493 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 27 May 93 p 13

[Article by Lu Wen (7120 2429): "Commercial Buildings and Luxury Apartments Sell Well"]

[Excerpt] [passage on Hong Kong stock market conditions omitted] A report from Beijing said that Premier Li Peng had a heart attack at a State Council meeting as he was reproaching a provincial party committee for engaging in illegitimate trade in copper which resulted in a $200 million loss. It is expected that it will take him two to three months to recover after heart surgery. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Lhasa Demonstrations

'Eyewitnesses' Describe Conditions

HK2605124793 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1110 GMT 26 May 93

[From the "News at 7:10"]

[Text] The Tibetan capital, Lhasa, is reported to be quiet tonight, but travelers say the city is tense after two days of anti-Chinese protests. The disturbance was the worst in Tibet since 1989. Diana Lin has been speaking to some eyewitnesses who have arrived in Beijing:

[Begin recording] [Lin] This German couple traveling around Tibet on a photography mission returned to Lhasa on Monday [24 May], unwittingly walking right into a demonstration. They said there were about 200 to 300 people in the town center, waving a Tibetan flag and a banner complaining against inflationary price rises. Monks were looking on, but not participating. Many shops were closed. The couple said things began heating up in the late afternoon.

[Unidentified German man] Just about six o'clock we heard shooting. And we all tried to get out....

[Unidentified German woman, interrupting] It was a smoking bomb. We felt it in our eyes....

[German man, interrupting] There was tear gas and bullets. There was throwing and shootings.

[German woman] The shooting came from a machine gun. I think the first time was about 7 o'clock.

[Lin] The couple said they also heard monks praying throughout the night, where before only dogs barked. The couple said they could smell tear gas in the morning. They also saw foreigners being questioned by police and made to sign statements of confession. Films were also confiscated, but this couple got their rolls of film out of Tibet. Diana Lin, TVB news [end recording]

Officials Say Order 'Has Returned'

OW2605153493 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Lhasa, May 26 (XINHUA)—The social order in Lhasa, the capital of the Tibet autonomous region, returned to normal today following the staging of illegal demonstrations over the previous two days.

On May 24, some people held illegal demonstrations in Lhasa. According to local officials, participants neither submitted an application for the demonstrations, nor did they receive official approval. The demonstrations disturbed social order.

Some demonstrators attacked government organs and public security organs. With violent means, they damaged buildings, smashed doors and windows on automobiles, and destroyed public facilities.

To maintain law and social order, police took measures to stop the disturbance after first talking to the troublemakers.

There were several foreigners among the demonstrators. The police examined their identity documents and told them to leave the sites of the unrest.

On May 25, Lhasa was quiet after a small number of people's demonstrations were checked at noon.

At present, social order in Lhasa city has returned to normal, officials said.

Tourists Report Seeing Casualties

HK2705061293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Chengdu, China, May 27 (AFP)—Life in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, was said to be returning to normal Thursday [27 May] after protests against Chinese rule earlier in the week.

Western travelers arriving here by air from Tibet spoke of Army convoys leaving Lhasa, with only the Jokhang temple—Tibetan Buddhism's holiest shrine—sealed off by the security forces. The temple dominates Barkhor Square, the heart of Lhasa's old quarter, where police used tear gas to break up protests by as many as 4,000 Tibetans on Monday and Tuesday.

"Nothing seemed abnormal when we left, besides the temple being sealed off," one European visitor said, adding that he had seen 30 truckloads of soldiers leaving westwards from Lhasa on Wednesday. In China, a truck normally accomodates 33 infantry men. About 30 such trucks may represent a battalion.

Another European traveler said she saw several thousand Tibetans participating early Thursday in activities related to a traditional Tibetan holiday that has been under way for a fortnight.

Some 500 foreign tourists remained in Lhasa, she added. There was no immediate indication that they might be forced to leave, and travel agents in Chengdu—a major gateway to Tibet—were still offering bookings to Lhasa on Thursday.

One traveller said reports about the unrest on BBC World Service television, received at Lhasa's Holiday Inn hotel, were not censored.

The extent of casualties from the unrest Monday and Tuesday remained unclear, but one traveller said he was told by security staff at his hotel that one soldier had died and five were missing.

Eight foreigners were deported via Nepal for allegedly supporting the protests, the traveler said he had been told.

The extent of Tibetan casualties, if any, was unclear.

One tourist spoke of an eye of a young boy "popping out" when he was hit in the face by a tear gas shell, and added that a Japanese tourist claimed to have seen the bodies of three slain Tibetans near the Potala, the hilltop palace once occupied by Tibet's now-exiled spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.

None of these claims could be confirmed, however.

Paper Blames 'Anti-China Forces'

HK2705041893 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 May 93 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Lhasa Becomes a Sensitive City in the International Community"]

[Text] **Foreign Ministry Refutes Fabricated News**

Yesterday, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman refuted the reports by foreign news agencies which exaggerated and distorted the riot in Lhasa of 24 May, pointing out that "the allegation that the Lhasa authorities in China have detained more than 100 Tibetans is sheer fabrication." In fact, the Chinese authorities only detained three persons according to the law, and they released one of them the same day. Order returned to Lhasa yesterday.

It is not strange to see some demonstrators in Lhasa. Today's Lhasa has already become a sensitive international city. In all four seasons, among various foreign tourists there are certainly some who have secret intentions, including secret agents who dress up as tourists and look for chances to instigate the Tibetans to use various methods to oppose the central government in Beijing. This has already been proved by the past riots in Tibet.

Background of International Anti-China Forces Cannot Be Excluded

This time, we cannot exclude the possibility that some persons with secret intentions bought out some Tibetans, instigated them to riot, and utilized their grievances to aim the spear at Beijing.

If we consider the fact that Clinton is about to announce the renewal of China's most-favored-nation trade status, and the intention of the international anti-China forces to cooperate with the pro-Dalai Lama Tibetan separatists in stirring up an incident in Lhasa and launching propaganda in the international community in order to hit China with the human rights issue, then the point that there is another background to the demonstration in Lhasa merits attention.

The Dalai Lama, who is in New Delhi, immediately expressed his "support" when he heard that some persons had taken to the streets of Lhasa. To echo him, the British Foreign Office also expressed its "concern" and said it was collecting the "relevant information." Some persons do not want to see an orderly Lhasa. Therefore, Lhasa will still be a center of activities by the subversive elements outside the border.

It does not come singly, but in pairs. In the United States, a small number of anti-China forces instructed Shen Tong and others to give a news conference in UN Headquarters, and they used "human rights" as an excuse again to carry out actual activities against China. When we consider the objection to granting MFN status to China, the background is clear, and no further elaboration is needed. Shen Tong was a student from the mainland. He went to the United States but last year he went so far as to openly return to China, bringing with him some foreign reporters, in order to plan and start a so-called "prodemocracy" movement aimed at overthrowing the government, but to no avail. This person has already degenerated into a pawn taking orders from the international anti-China forces, and he is held in contempt by Chinese at home and abroad.

China Must Expedite Its Reports

A small number of those who protested against price increases in Lhasa are those who have secret intentions; they obliterated the central government's extrapreferential policy of taking care of Tibet for many years. Over the past 40 years the central government gave more than 20 billion yuan ($3.5 billion) in financial subsidies to Tibet, and in recent years the central government gave more than 1 billion yuan in financial subsides to Tibet each year. Starting in 1988, Tibet's revenue increased year after year. Local revenue last year reached $17.9 million. Tibet's foreign trade, tourist industry, and investment also grew yearly; Tibet has some 2 million Tibetans, whose social and political status and economy are tremendously different from the level of the past.

People are happy to see that the regional authorities swiftly subdued the incident and have announced the

end of the incident. In the past, when Lhasa had incidents, foreign news agencies often adopted a biased attitude and strove to be the first to release a lot of distorted and exaggerated news stories, creating prejudiced images among the people. The regional authorities should promptly report the truth to the people inside and outside the country.

We firmly believe that as long as New China resolutely follows the policy of reform, opening up, and economic development, and the people are united and society is stable, no international forces can succeed in instigating the people in Tibet to oppose China.

'Hidden Motive' of Dalai Lama's Activities

HK2705032593 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 21, 24 May 93 p 2

["Letter From Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "Tibet Can Never Become "China's Bosnia-Herzegovina"]

[Text] Dear brother:

In your letter you inquired about reaction here to the Dalai Lama's recent activities in the West. It is enough to give a brief, one-sentence answer: Despite the sweet statements the Dalai Lama has uttered and the support some people have given him, both overtly and covertly, his attempts to split the motherland will eventually burst like bubbles.

There is actually nothing new about the Dalai Lama's recent remarks in some Western countries. They are just platitudes that people are tired of hearing. His crucial point is that Tibet is not a part of China, and he advocates "Tibetan independence."

The facts are inexorable. It is a historical fact that sovereignty belongs to China. Before the Christian era, the Tibetan nationality living in Tibet already had contacts with the Han nationality living in central China. By the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907), through marriages among royal families, the two nationalities had developed a kinship of political unity and friendship and had established close economic and cultural ties, thus laying a solid foundation for the founding of a united country at a later date. At the Potala Palace in Lhasa, the capital city of the Tibet Autonomous Region, a statue of Princess Wen Cheng of the Tang dynasty, who married the Tubo king of the Tibetan nationality in AD 641, is still revered and worshipped to this day. In a square in front of the Johkang Monastery, there is still a monument erected in memory of the formation of an alliance between the Tang dynasty and the Tubo in AD 823. In the middle of the 13th century, Tibet was officially incorporated into the territory of China's Yuan dynasty. Since then, despite the rise and fall of dynasties and numerous changes in the central regime, Tibet has always been under the jurisdiction of the central regime. All the lines of the Dalai Lama, Bainqen Erdini, and the other past living buddhas had to be confirmed and their titles conferred by the central government before they had legitimate status in Tibet politically and religiously. Originally called Lhamo Dondrup, the Dalai Lama, who now advocates "Tibetan independence" everywhere, was born in Qinghai Province. It was precisely the then chairman of the Chinese Nationalist government who officially issued the order confirming him as the 14th Dalai Lama. For over 700 years, the Chinese central government has exercised sovereignty over Tibet, which has never been an independent state. Millions of documents and other files in the Tibetan and Han languages recording the historical facts about Tibet over the past 700-odd years are still preserved in archive repositories in Beijing, Nanjing, and Lhasa today. No government in the world has ever recognized Tibet as an independent state. In a speech to the Indian House of the People in 1954, Prime Minister Nehru said: "In previous centuries, I have never known any country that has ever denied at any time China's sovereignty over Tibet."

Facts proving China's sovereignty over Tibet are so many that they can be written up as not just one but rather 10 volumes. It is ridiculous that the Dalai Lama should stubbornly disregard these ironclad facts.

The white paper, "Tibet's Sovereignty and Human Rights Conditions," which was published by the Chinese Government last year, criticized on just grounds the various fallacies uttered by the Dalai Lama. I am sure that you must have read this document. You must have known that the world's just public opinion has reacted positively to this white paper. But the Dalai Lama and his supporters pretend not to have seen it, and they dare not step forward to give direct answers. They keep on putting on a two-man comic show according to the original script. Undoubtedly they believe in the tenet that a rumor will turn into a fact if it is repeated 10 and even 100 times. However, if we think more profoundly and observe more carefully, we can gain some enlightenment.

Thirty years have passed since the Dalai Lama fled abroad. He has been supported by some people since then. However, it should not be denied that, in recent years, the more he chatters away, the more openly some people abet and support him. The Dalai Lama has gone hither and thither, inciting people into exerting pressure on China under the imposing banner of human rights. In fact, they have ulterior motives. Isn't the new Tibet, where the people are masters, more humane than the dark serf system in Tibet? Of course not. They have a hidden motive. They want to take advantage of this to split China. To be frank, they want to bring about another "Bosnia-Herzegovina" in China! But China is not Yugoslavia, nor is Tibet Bosnia-Herzegovina. Whoever wants to drag Tibet into a condition similar to that of Bosnia-Herzegovina, where the flames of war rage and people live in dire poverty, and to break Tibet away from China—this is something that the world and all Chinese people, including Tibetan people, will never agree to.
Yours faithfully,
Bao Xin
16 May 1993

Dissidents Xu Wenli, Wang Dan on Release, MFN

HK2605140593 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1110 GMT 26 May 93

[From the "News at 7:10"; Xu Wenli speaks in Mandarin]

[Text] One of China's longest-held prodemocracy activists, Xu Wenli, this morning walked out of a Beijing prison a free man. He had served all but three of a 15-year sentence. His release may be linked to the MFN [most-favored-nation trading status] issue and Beijing's Olympics bid. After his surprise release, Xu Wenli declined to talk about politics, but had other things in mind. Diana Lin was there and filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Lin] Xu Wenli, reunited this morning in Beijing with his wife and daughter, said he felt at once calm and deliriously happy.

[Xu Wenli] Let me kiss my wife.

[Lin] Openly showing his affection, Xu said his ecstasy is what any normal person would feel with newfound freedom surrounded by loved ones. And he feels in the calm because he feels no guilt.

[Xu] I did not commit any crime against my own nation and people. Therefore, I have a clear conscience.

[Lin] A prominent dissident of the Democracy-Wall Era at the turn of the last decade, Xu edited and printed the underground magazine, APRIL 5TH FORUM, in his Beijing home, advocating a multiparty political system and freedom of speech. He was sentenced in 1982 to 15 years in jail, most of which was spent in solitary confinement in a 6-square-meter cell. Despite reports of ill treatment, Xu insists now he was not tortured nor beaten.

[Xu] Their discipline forbade them to beat me. Right? With the concern of you people, did they have the guts to beat me up? No, they would not dare. I would have fought back if they had beaten me.

[Lin] There was no sign of the 49-year-old Xu's reported weak health in jail as he gallantly carried up to his home eight boxes of books which had sustained him. He said he was not subjected to hard labor and exercised regularly, playing ping-pong and badminton—for which he won two championships in jail-house meets. Xu said he learned about the 1989 prodemocracy movement from television. But he refused to comment on politics, saying he'll have to first familiarize himself with the issues. He might go abroad later.

[Xu] The world is, after all, a unified whole. It does not belong to any one nation. Everybody hopes to reside in his own country while making visits to other countries to gain some understanding of their strong points that might of use to his country.

[Lin] But his first task is personal: To return the ashes of his mother who died in 1988 to their home village in Anhui Province, scattering some of it in the Yangtze River to lay her spirit to rest. The official reason for Xu Wenli's early parole is that he abided by prison rules and regulations. But his release has also been linked with Beijing's bid for favorable considerations for the renewal of its MFN trade status and for the 2000 Olympics. Xu is the sixth political prisoner to find freedom this year. But thousands of others are known to remain incarcerated for counterrevolutionary crimes. Diana Lin, TVB News, Beijing. [end recording]

During the last six months, a pattern has developed that seems to show China is trying to improve its human rights record. At least one student dissident agrees with that. But there are also warnings that recent developments can be deceiving.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Wang Dan knows all about the fight for human rights in China. The students' leader was only recently released after being jailed for his role in the 1989 prodemocracy movement. He's convinced China has made some improvements in the last six months.

[Wang Dan, speaking in Mandarin fading into superimposed reporter voiceover] If improvements can be made with the problems in our country, then it will be possible....

[Wong] He pointed to himself as an example. Wang was set free before the end of his jail term. He admitted more improvements must be made for China to enjoy continued renewal of the most-favored- nation trading status with the United States. But he also warned Western countries never to cut off dialogue with the mainland in their push for reforms.

[John Kamm] It is always very difficult to know what the reasons are for any particular prisoner release.

[Reporter] American businessman with close ties in Beijing, John Kamm, says the release of Xu Wenli could be linked to MFN. But he said recent releases of some high-profile political prisoners could be deceiving.

[Kamm] Of course, at the same time we are continuing to see the arrest of other dissidents in different parts of China. It's very difficult to know whether we're making real progress, or whether or not actually the releases are being offset by arrests elsewhere. [end recording]

Xu Wenli 'Unbowed,' 'Unrepentant'

HK2705022793 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 93 p 1

[By Geoffrey Crothall in Beijing and Chris Yeung]

[Text] Democracy Wall activist Xu Wenli emerged from more than 12 years in solitary confinement yesterday unbowed and still maintaining his innocence.

The 49-year-old dissident editor and publisher, sentenced in 1981 to 15 years' jail for plotting to establish a "counter-revolutionary clique," was unrepentant, repeatedly stressing that he had done nothing wrong.

"I certainly committed no crime. What I did, I did for my country," he said.

"There is a pop song now that is very well-liked by the masses and the youth. It is called "I'm Still the Same Old Me." I think that best expresses my meaning," he said.

Speaking outside his home hours after his release, Xu said he would consider rejoining the democracy movement in which he played such a prominent role in the late 1970's and early '80s but would first have to get to know China in the '90s before making any decision.

"It would be irresponsible for me, as someone who has just been released from prison, to talk about politics right now," he said.

"I will think about (rejoining the movement) but only after I have had time to understand the situation a bit better."

A former soldier and electrician, Xu said he had not yet thought about his future. "I just want some time with my wife and family."

He did say, however, that he would consider going abroad if the opportunity arose.

"I think everyone is interested in travelling abroad, in getting to know other countries better. It's a very natural thing," he said.

Asked about the timing of his release, some 12 hours before United States President Mr Bill Clinton was due to announce his decision on China's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status, Xu said: "You'll have to ask them (the authorities.) It was nothing to do with me."

He did confirm his release was unconditional and that he had been granted an early discharge because of good behaviour.

Xu said he was only told of the decision to release him one hour before he was allowed out of the gates of Beijing No 1 Prison.

"At first I did not believe it," he said. "But, of course, I'm very happy to be out. I've just been released from prison and returned home, how could I not be happy?"

His release was briefly reported in official media.

The New China News Agency said Xu was released on parole by the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court "on account of his performance while in prison and in accordance with related provisions of the criminal laws".

Human rights campaigner Mr John Kamm said he received a fax from mainland authorities about Xu's release yesterday.

Mr Kamm said the release was a "significant gesture".

"There are a lot of factors (for his release). It would be naive to say there is no connection with that (the extension of MFN)," Mr Kamm said.

"Chinese officials generally want to have good relations with the US. But I would say it's one-third with the U.S. and two-thirds with the (bid for the) 2000 Olympics."

Surrounded by reporters, photographers and curious neighbours, Xu went out of his way to thank those who had provided help and encouragement during his imprisonment.

Looking remarkably healthy, Xu said he thought he had actually gained weight in prison.

"I've always been this thin, before I was about 120 pounds (54.4 kilograms), now I think I'm about 125," he said.

Xu had lost several teeth and his hair had turned grey but he appeared in much better physical condition than portrayed in Western human rights reports.

Beijing's "special prisoner No. 1" was reluctant to criticise prison conditions, although he did confirm that his north-facing cell was only about three metres square.

Before 1985, Xu said he had been allowed to write and paint but since then he had only been allowed to write one letter a month to his family. His wife, Ms Kang Tong, had been a tower of strength during his incarceration, he said.

Both Ms Kang, 46, and her 20-year-old daughter, Ms Xu Jing, were driven by public security officers to meet Xu at the prison and were taken straight home after signing him out.

Ms Xu, who was seven when her father was arrested on the night of April 8, 1981, said she was "absolutely delighted" to see her father again.

Meanwhile, Ms Hou Xiaotian, the wife of jailed dissident Wang Juntao, said they planned to launch a hunger strike to fight for the right to seek medical treatment outside the Beijing No. 2 prison, where he is serving a 13-year sentence for his role in the 1989 protests.

Vice Premier Zou Jiahua Inspects Shanxi

OW2605175593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Taiyuan, May 26 (XINHUA)—Vice Premier Zou Jiahua urged Shanxi Province to enhance development of agriculture, energy and basic industries while on a recent inspection tour of the northwest region of China.

Zou, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said that the relationship between the pace of development and economic efficiency should be handled properly.

Zou stated that economic efficiency cannot be ignored when emphasis is placed on the development rate.

He pointed out that to develop the economy, provincial, national and international markets should first be studied.

Zou said that communications play an important role in accelerating economic development and in the province's commodity exchanges and coal transportation.

He urged Shanxi Province to enhance development of coal, electricity, highways and telecommunications to give full play to Shanxi's position as a national energy base.

He said that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council are very concerned with the Wanjiazhai water conservancy hub project and with a project that will channel water from the Yellow River to Shanxi Province.

The vice premier also visited some enterprises and villages in the province. One of his stops was at the relatively backward Dazhai Village, formerly the Dazhai Brigade, which was once held up as a model of socialist work ethics for the nation.

Xiyang County, where Dazhai is located, is also suffering a severe drought. Zou said hard working spirit should still be encouraged and promoted at the current stage.

Li Lanqing Addresses Meeting on Handicapped

OW2605144793 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0713 GMT 15 May 93

[By reporter Chen Yan (7115 7159) and trainee Lu Weijiang (4151 4850 3068)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)—Speaking at a meeting entitled "Support and Advance Together—Marking the Third National Day on Helping the Handicapped" held at the Great Hall of the People today, State Councillor Peng Peiyun pointed out: While accelerating economic development and pursuing a comparatively comfortable life, we must not forget the approximately 50 million handicapped people. Governments at all levels and our society as a whole are duty-bound to help the handicapped so that they can enjoy prosperity along with all other people in the country. The handicapped themselves should display optimism, forge ahead, and never stop improving themselves. They must respect themselves, have confidence in themselves, toughen themselves, and become independent individuals.

The meeting was cosponsored by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; the Ministry of Civil Affairs; the Ministry of Radio, Film, and Television; the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; the All-China Women's Federation; the Communist Youth League Central Committee; the People's Liberation Army General Political Department; the People's Armed Police Force Political Department; the Beijing Municipal People's Government; and the Chinese Federation for the Disabled. Over 100 people attended the meeting, including Li Lanqing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier; Sun Qimeng, vice chairman of National People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible people from the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, eight other departments and committees, mass organizations, and the Beijing Municipal People's Government; representatives of advanced units and individuals in Beijing who helped the handicapped; and representatives of the handicapped.

The third national day on helping the handicapped falls on 16 May 1993. Under this theme—Support and Advance Together—its main objective is to promote socialist humanitarianism, heighten public awareness of supporting and helping the handicapped, and create new interpersonal relations so that handicapped and able-bodied people can advance hand-in-hand together.

Peng Peiyun said: While it is the objective of the "National Day for Supporting the Handicapped," governments at all levels and our society are also duty-bound to mobilize all people in society to promote socialist humanitarianism and give handicapped people practical support in terms of needed policies and measures, jobs, and understanding so that the handicapped, like all able-bodied counterparts, can fully participate in all social activities on an equal footing, enjoy our society's material and cultural achievements, and feel the superiority of our socialist system.

Peng Peiyun pointed out: Governments at all levels should regard ensuring the basic livelihood of the handicapped as well as other incapacitated people as an important part of their social security service. In accordance with the requirements set in the Eighth Five-Year Plan for the handicapped, they should earnestly help the handicapped rehabilitate, find jobs, and take part in cultural and sports activities. In rural areas, especially in poor areas, their governments should implement various preferential and supportive measures to lighten or relieve their burdens, and help them shake off poverty through rehabilitative and assistance programs. While establishing a socialist market economy, governments at all levels should also earnestly promote socialist ethics so that interpersonal relations marked by public understanding, unity, harmony, and fellowship can be established. [passage omitted]

Gu Jiaqi Urges Changed Government Functions

HK2705034193 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 19, 10 May 93 pp 12-13

[By staff reporter: "Gu Jiaqi on Changing Government Functions"]

[Text] Approved by the First Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], the State Council's structural reform plan has been implemented. In the current structural reform, the change effected in government functions is one of the questions of the greatest mass concern. For this reason, this reporter interviewed Gu Jiaqi, who is in charge of the Comprehensive Group of the Central Establishment Committee.

A Change Effected in Government Functions Refers Mainly to Separating Functions of Government From Those of Enterprises

Gu Jiqi, who has been engaged in the study of government structural reform over the years, came straight to the point. He told this reporter: To establish a socialist market economy, it is necessary to reform the administrative management system, which was established in the past to meet a product economy and a highly centralized planned economy. A change in government functions is the central link of this reform.

Gu Jiaqi said that transformation of government functions referred to separating the functions of the government from those of enterprises, delegating powers to enterprises, allowing flexibility on minor issues, and strengthening macroscopic management. The main defects of the old system included the functions of government mixed with those of enterprises and enterprises having no decisionmaking powers and vitality. The key to whether the functions of government can be separated from those of enterprises and whether enterprises can obtain the decisionmaking powers for operation lies in the government. Only when governments at all levels have delegated powers to enterprises, separated the functions of the government from those of enterprises, and refrained from meddling in the production and operation of enterprises can we ensure the decisionmaking rights of enterprises and enable enterprises to genuinely become the main factor in market competition and legal entities which carry out independent operation, assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses, seek further development, and exercise restraint.

In the course of structural reform, the separation of the functions of the government from those of enterprises refers to resolutely delegating powers to enterprises in light of the principle of separating ownership from the right of operation. The government at all levels should not meddle in functions which are to be performed by enterprises as stipulated in state laws and regulations. The problems of enterprises should be handled by enterprises themselves. Administrative companies which perform the functions of both the government and enterprises are not allowed and companies may not perform the functions of the government. It is necessary to strengthen the government's macroeconomic regulation and control over social economic activities, improve scientific macroscopic management systems and methods, and do a good job of economic forecasting, overall control, structural readjustment, and the distribution of productive forces. We should establish market standards, improve market order, nurture and develop the market, and create conditions and an environment for enterprises to carry out fair competition.

To change functions, Gu Jiaqi stressed, it is also necessary to separate government functions of ownership of state assets from administrative management and to straighten out relations between the ownership and management of enterprises. The old system turned public ownership into departmental and regional ownership, resulting in barriers being erected between departments and regions. When enterprises have introduced the property right mechanism, the tasks of government departments responsible for state assets are to formulate policies and regulations, give guidance and exercise supervision, carry out capital operation and management through investment and holding companies and organs involved in assets operation, regulate enterprise production and operation, and ensure the increase of the value of state assets. The administrative management functions of the government include overall planning, mastering policies, information guidance, organization and coordination, offering services and inspection, and economic activities catering to society as a whole.

How To Effect a Change in Government Functions

Gu Jiaqi said that structural reform plan is but the large framework. Government departments at all levels should consciously effect a change in their functions. He explained in detail the procedures for a change in government functions.

First, government departments should dissolve existing functions and matters. There are two methods for the dissolution of functions. One is from upper to the lower levels. The dissolution starts from the overall functions of the department and then continues to the bureaus, sections, and offices. The function of every unit and working personnel is made concrete and the functions of a department are dissolved into dozens and hundreds of specific tasks. The other one is from lower to upper levels. Dissolution starts from the offices and all working personnel. The operation of each specific project is recorded realistically. Then the dissolution continues in the sections and bureaus. Similarly, the functions of a department can be dissolved into dozens and hundreds of specific tasks.

Second, functional analysis are based on the dissolution of functions. The result of functional analysis can be all kinds of disorganized tasks. Functional analysis processes properly arranges and determines the nature of the numerous specific tasks. We can do work in the following two aspects. One is to classify the dissolved

functions, clearly distinguish between redundant functions among bureaus, sections, and offices, and to merge similar functions. The other is to determine the nature of dissolved functions. The functions which belong to enterprises and institutions should be withdrawn and the powers should be delegated. The administrative management functions of the government should be retained. Of government functions which are retained, those related to macroscopic regulation and control should be enhanced and improved while those related to microscopic management should be weakened. The decision on retaining, enhancing, weakening, or withdrawing functions should be made in light of the progress of economic structural reform and relevant regulations.

Third, specific measures for effecting a change in functions should be adopted in light of the results of functional analysis. Because functional dissolution and analysis are things merely written on paper, it is necessary to work out specific measures for effecting a change in functions. Regarding the powers that should be delegated, it is necessary to formulate specific regulations for delegating the powers and to do so thoroughly. Government in all localities may not intercept powers in any disguised form. While strengthening macroscopic management, it is necessary to transform management methods and to change microscopic management means of the examination and approval of projects, distribution of quotas, and issuance of mandatory orders into applying the management methods of planned guidance, lever regulation, policy guidance, and law and regulation supervision. Through nurturing and developing the market, we should let the market guide and regulate enterprise behavior. As regards administrative management functions which are to be retained and enhanced, it is necessary to determine position and quantity; define the responsibility for each position from the ministry to departments, bureaus, and offices; determine the size of offices and staffs of departments and bureaus in light of the nature of their responsibilities and quantity of work; set the requirements for every post in light of the scope of responsibility; and lay down working system and standard procedures.

Ensure Substantial Progress of a Change Effected in Functions

The failure to grasp the central link of effecting a change in functions was the main reason for the poor results of structural reform in all previous occasions, Gu Jiaqi insisted. The success or failure of the current structural reform lies in the substantial progress made in effecting a change in government functions. Nevertheless, it is no easy job to establish a new structure and functions and to smash old ones. Ideological concepts and long- established habits of public servants cannot be changed overnight. They are used to how they exercised power and are not willing to give it up. They are not used to the new tasks and management. They do not even know what to do. From ideological concepts to practical work, they stubbornly stick to the traditional management ideas and methods. For this reason, only by changing the concepts can we genuinely effect a change in functions.

Based on effecting a change in concepts, Gu Jiqi stressed, we should make a functional dissolution and analysis of various departments in an organizational manner under proper leadership, determine the specific contents of functional change in light of the requirements of developing a socialist market economy, delegate powers, rationally distribute functions, define the responsibilities and share out work, and straighten out the internal and external relations of all departments. Based on defining the specific contents of a functional change, it is necessary to lay down specific measures and relevant regulations for exercising management over major issues and allowing flexibility over minor ones and ensuring implementation.

Strengthening administrative supervision constitutes an important means for promoting reform of administrative management and particularly a change in functions. After determining the functions, offices, and size of staff, all departments should take this as an important element of administrative supervision, urge the administrative organs and personnel at all levels to implement the plan, and examine and correct the practices of the dereliction of duty and overstepping of authority.

It is necessary to strengthen the legal system related to administrative management and promptly formulate organizational laws for government departments at all levels following structural reform of government organs. On the one hand, it is necessary to codify the achievements of structural reform and avoid repetition in the administrative structural reform, arbitrariness, and setbacks. On the other hand, it is necessary to codify the authority and responsibilities of administrative organs, carry out administration according to the law, and accept supervision of the broad masses in connection with the implementation of the administrative procedural law.

Official on Delegating Powers to Enterprises

HK2705062493 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 93 p 1

[Report by Zheng Wen (6774 2429): "Authoritative Official of Ministry of Personnel Calls for Prompt Delegation of Personnel Management Power to Enterprises"]

[Text] An authoritative official from the Ministry of Personnel recently called for actually delegating personnel management power to enterprises as soon as possible.

The official said: The seven-point requirement concerning the personnel management powers enjoyed by enterprises as prescribed by the "Regulations on the Transformation of Operational Mechanisms in Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People" should be completely put into practice as soon as possible. First, the enterprises should really be able to formulate and

implement their own rules and regulations for personnel management in accordance with the personnel policies and regulations laid down by the party and the state. Second, with the exception of some large and huge enterprises which are subject to other special regulations laid down by the state, all enterprises should have the power to appoint their executives up to the rank of deputy factory director and to appoint and manage their middle-level managerial and technical personnel. Third, enterprises have the power to effectively set up professional and technical posts and have the right to decide positions and benefits for staff holding professional and technical titles according to the state's unified assessment and procedures for conferring titles. Fourth, with the approval of the authorities concerned, enterprises can openly advertise for managerial and technical personnel and can even hire such personnel from areas outside the mainland. Fifth, enterprises have the power to assign other jobs to managerial and technical personnel who are not appointed to or are relieved from their original posts. Sixth, enterprises have the power to determine the setup, adjustment, or disbandment of their internal institutions and to determine staffing structures. Seventh, they also enjoy other personnel management powers stipulated by the state.

Commentator on Pioneering Spirit, Part Four

HK2705013393 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 93 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Learn From Foreign Countries, Constantly Strive To Become Stronger—Fourth Discussion of Carrying Forward the Great Pioneering Spirit of the New Period"]

[Text] Comrade Jiang Zemin made it part and parcel of the great pioneering spirit of the new period to "learn from foreigners and constantly strive to become stronger." On the one hand, this objectively reflects the new conceptional leap achieved by the party in its thinking and the new mental outlook of the Chinese people in the drive for reform and opening up to the outside world since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and, on the other hand, profoundly reveals that whether or not we should learn from foreign countries and how we should learn from them will be a big question of vital importance in the whole process of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Whether or not a nation or a country learns from others' strong points to offset its own weaknesses and whether or not it can absorb things foreign to improve itself is not only a matter of the modes of thinking. More importantly, it also reflects the level and degree of the self- understanding of the nation or the country itself and the level and degree of the nation's or the country's understanding of the conditions of the nation, the country, and the world. Because we had a lesson of carrying out construction behind closed doors, we must all the more so become broad-minded and conscientiously learn from the experiences of foreign countries. Practice, both positive and negative, tells us that a developing socialist Oriental country, which has a huge population but a weak foundation, like ours, if it does not face the world, learn from other countries, absorb all good things in the world and make them serve itself, it will find it difficult to shake off poverty as soon as possible and more difficult to realize the four modernizations. It is precisely because of this that Comrade Deng Xiaoping regarded opening up to the outside world and learning from foreign countries to be an important element of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, an important element of the party's basic line, and one of our country's basic policies.

Learning from foreign countries naturally includes learning from developed capitalist countries about all things useful to us. In his report to the 14th national congress, General Secretary Jiang Zemin pointed out: "Socialism must win an edge over capitalism, and this requires that we boldly absorb and borrow all advanced operational styles and management methods which reflect modern socialized production and the general law of the commodity economy from various countries in the world, including developed capitalist countries. Foreign capital, resources, technology, and personnel, and the private economy which can be a useful supplement should and can be used by socialism." We are carrying out socialism, and the socialist system is, in essence, a system open to the world. It can absorb all outstanding achievements of other societies, including capitalist society. When it comes to the relatively economically backward real socialism, this borrowing and absorption becomes more urgent and imperative. Capitalism has been practiced for several hundred years. Its highly socialized productive force system and its corresponding advanced operational styles and management methods are worth borrowing and being used by socialism. Refusing to borrow and use these outstanding achievements of human civilization and viewing them as the patents of the bourgeoisie is a kind of prejudice.

The purpose of learning from foreign countries is to learn from their strong points to offset our weaknesses. Through learning, we should acquire more knowledge, master more skills, maintain our strong points, and better develop ourselves. All this is our purpose of learning from other countries. Therefore, it is wrong to be parochially arrogant and not to squarely face one's own weaknesses and others' strong points, and it is also wrong to underestimate one's own capabilities, feel inferior to others in everything, and lose sight of one's own strong points. The correct approach toward learning from foreign countries is to be broad-minded and constantly strive to become stronger. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the chief architect of China's reform and opening up to the outside world and is the initiator of learning from foreign countries and opening up to the outside world. However, he also opposed indiscriminate copying of others' experiences. He stressed: "The modernization we are carrying out is modernization with Chinese characteristics, and the socialism we are building is socialism with Chinese characteristics. We

act mainly in the light of our own realities and conditions and by relying mainly on our own efforts." The process of learning from foreign countries is a process of self-development and self-improvement and also a process of self-reliance. If self-reliance is discarded, the so-called learning from foreign countries will lose significance.

Peng Zhen's Condition Reportedly 'Stable'

HK2705033993 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 May 93 p 10

[Report: "Peng Zhen, Who Was Earlier Critically Ill, Is in Stable Condition"]

[Text] Fu Rui, member of the Guangdong CPC Provincial Committee Standing Committee and son of CPC veteran Peng Zhen, was asked about his father's recent condition. Fu Rui said: Over the past six months, Peng Zhen's condition deteriorated, and he was critically ill and hospitalized. Reports saying that he was critically ill were not groundless. He said: Octogenarians often fall ill; it is very normal.

Fu Rui said: Peng Zhen's condition has become stable recently, and he has gone home for rest after being discharged from the hospital.

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HK0305092693 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 93 p 5

[Table of Contents for QIUSHI No. 29, 1 May 1993"]

[Text] Article by Ni Zhifu: "Give Full Rein to the Role of the Working Class as a Principal Force—Celebrating 1 May International Labor Day"
Article by Chen Muhua: "Create a Sound Development Environment for Women—My Views on Accelerating the Pace of Socializing Housework"
Article by Chen Yaobang: "Ensure a Stable and Coordinated Agricultural Development"
Article by Lei Yun: "Stress Should Be Made on the Building in Carrying Out Spiritual Civilization Drive"
Article by Ge Hongze, Lu Ding: "Indications of Two Historic Leaps—From Mao Zedong's Theory on New Democracy to Deng Xiaoping's Theory on Building Socialism With the Chinese Characteristics"
Article by Shao Zongjie: "Deepen Reform of Primary Education"
Article by Li Chengyou: "Tentative Studies on How To Link Internal Enterprise Management With the Market"
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Article by Wei Jinrong: "Establishment of Supervisory Committee Conducive To Transformation of Operational Mechanism"
Article by Lu Fengbin: "Enhance Our Ability To Do Ideological and Political Work Under the Condition of Reform and Opening Up"
Article by Staff Reporter Tian Beichun: "On Several Issues Concerning the Protection and Utilization of Cultural Relics—Interviewing Comrade Zhang Qinde, Director of State Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Relics"
Article by Zhu Hansheng: "Stand Together Through Thick and Thin—Impressions of TV Drama Series 'Under the Starry Sky of China'"
Article by Qing Ye: "Is It Correct To 'Make Analogies in the Form of Justice?'"
Statistics: "Fundamentals of National Economic Operation (March 1993)"

Correction to Li Peng Returns to Desk Duties

HK2705040993

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Li Peng Returns to Desk Duties; Deng 'Free' of Illness," published in the 26 May China DAILY REPORT, page 17:

Paragraph three, sentence one, should read ...CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, the relevant department.... (replacing "Secretariat" with "Political Bureau")

Economic & Agricultural

State Councilor Appeals Over Shoddy Products

OW2605134093 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 16 May 93

[Commentary by station reporters (Xu Hualin) and (Hong Po): "Selling Fake Products To Harm Peasants Should Never Be Allowed"; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Of tens of thousands of commodities, most are genuine products, and only some are fake. However, those fake and shoddy commodities have continuously troubled consumers. Although the year-long national campaign to crack down on fake products has achieved good results in the cities, the glut of fake and shoddy products in rural markets is still worrying the people.

In a northeastern county, 86 percent of the commodities sold at more than 100 privately operated stores in the county are fake and shoddy products. The Ministry of Agriculture inspected a market for spare parts for farm machinery in Hebei, and discovered that only 3.8 percent of those products met the required standards. In just the space of two months, fake-penicillin injections killed seven children. Without exception, these children resided in the countryside.

We must recognize that, compared with the cities, the level of consumption in rural areas is relatively low, and the peasants' ability to distinguish between genuine and fake commodities and to protect themselves is also

relatively weak. Besides, the supervision and management system in rural areas is not sound. As a result, rural areas have become the main places where fake and shoddy commodities are sold without any restrictions. Following the state's elimination of the system of monopolizing trading in agricultural means of production, products for agricultural use are now supplied through various channels. Fake and shoddy seeds, chemical fertilizers, and insecticides have thus entered peasants' households, endangering agricultural production and infringing upon peasants' interests. In Jiaxian County, Henan, the application of fake compound fertilizer has caused nearly 1 million yuan in economic losses to some 600 tobacco-growing peasant households. Peasants in Shandong's Shanxian County were able to reap a bumper harvest of cotton despite the worst drought in 40 years, but they could not overcome the harm caused by shoddy pesticides. In Dongtai city, Jiangsu, 20,000 peasant households used pesticides which carried no trademarks, were produced without production licenses, and for which there were no certificates of qualification. As a result, 20,000 sheets on which autumn silkworms were raised were killed due to poisoning, and the peasants suffered direct economic losses of more than 10 million yuan. A silkworm farmer, unable to bear the shock, committed suicide by taking poison.

Some people say that fake and shoddy commodities are more serious than natural disasters, because in a natural disaster people still can obtain support from various sides, whereas a bunch of people blinded by greed are involved in cases concerning the production and sale of fake and shoddy commodities. Certain departments and some leading personnel have shielded and encouraged people who produce or sell fake and shoddy products. They have even collaborated with units and individuals producing and selling fake and shoddy commodities in seeking common interests. As a result, the law cannot be enforced strictly, and it is not observed. It has become very difficult to implement measures to crack down on fake and shoddy commodities.

The Dangshan County Seed Company in Anhui sold a large quantity of poor corn seeds to peasants, lowering the output of more than 50,000 mu of cornfields across the province by 6.5 million kg, and decreasing peasants' incomes by more than 3.3 million yuan. The seed company refused to pay compensation, forcing the peasants to kill their pigs or sell their houses to obtain funds for lodging complaints against the company with higher authorities. They lodged more than 300 complaints over two years, but the cases have yet to be resolved fairly. A court official said that the cases are riddled with internal problems, that many things are confused, and that some people have exceeded their authority in applying the law. The victimized peasants cannot understand why they cannot even obtain minimum compensation after having suffered obvious losses. Fortunately, Anhui provincial Vice Governor Zhang Runxia recently made written comments on a letter of complaint from the peasants in Dangshan County, instructing concerned departments to solve the case in a fair manner as quickly as possible.

The national office for cracking down on fake and shoddy products and relevant State Council ministries and commissions issued a joint circular before spring farming, calling on leading cadres at all levels and competent departments to break through the web of personal connections, to eliminate local protectionism, and to take strong measures to crack down on the production and sale of fake and shoddy products for agricultural production. We should never allow people to cheat or harm peasants.

State Councilor Chen Junsheng also has made an appeal through reporters. He said: [Begin recording] Currently, fake and shoddy seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural means of production have not only seriously infringed upon the interests of the broad masses of peasants, but have also endangered agricultural production which is the foundation of the national economy. This is a very serious issue, and is the prime target of the national campaign to crack down on fake products. Repeated efforts to crack down on fake products, however, have failed to halt the practice. The reasons for this situation may be summarized in the following two points: First, our laws are not sound, and we have failed to strictly enforce them and take resolute action. Second, there are inveterate problems concerning the management system. Therefore, we must deepen reform and strengthen management. Concerned departments should work in a coordinated manner, using legal, administrative and economic means to solve the problem in a comprehensive manner, and to hit hard at illegal activities involving the production and sale of fake and shoddy seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural means of production. [end recording]

Official Views Efficacy of Institutional Reforms

HK2705060493 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0833 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In a recent interview, a General Office of the State Commission for Restructuring Economy official said that people in political and economic circles should not pin too much hope on the government's institutional reforms; instead, they should pay more attention to the market-oriented development of the economic base.

This official said: At present, market factors in the Chinese mainland are still imperfect. First, enterprise behavior is not correct as enterprises now only bear responsibility for their profits but bear no responsibility for their losses. In these circumstances, if the government only uses monetary and price levers to regulate enterprise operations, the results will not be as good as expected. Second, prices have not been completely decontrolled. Third, the social security system has not been perfected. He said that the third point should be the

main issue to be solved by future reforms. Without a perfect social security system, enterprises will not be able to bear responsibility for their own profits and losses; neither can prices be totally decontrolled.

This official also said: There are many variables in the course of economic structural transformation. The means used by the central government to exercise indirect control over the economy and the market are still not effective enough. Therefore, the government should not give up necessary administrative controls as the government must effectively curb irregular market behavior and illicit competition and must coordinate production effectively in various fields.

The official held that the ideal form of government institution, as part of the superstructure, should be based on a perfect market economy. However, this condition is not ready at the moment.

Economist Argues for 'True' Market Economy

HK2605151393 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 93 p 3

[Article by economist Xiao Liang from the "Voice of Society" column: China Cannot Implement the Quasi-Market Economy"]

[Text] The socialist market economy we are going to practice is a modern market economy whose main body is enterprises and individual business operators [jing ying zhe ge ren 4842 3602 5074 0020 0086]. It functions entirely in the context of the market, which is regulated and controlled by the state. It is not a completely laissez-faire economy; still less is it a quasi-market economy whose main body is the government or which is guided by the government. In view of China's actual situation, practicing a completely laissez-faire economy is almost out of the question, while the emergence of a quasi-market economy is not impossible. Therefore, we must be cool-headed and have a clear conception of what we are doing.

Of course, there must be a gradual process from the planned economy to the market economy and from a homogeneous planned economic system to the coexistence of the new and old systems and to the homogeneous market economic system. Reform is meant to complete this process. In 14 years of reform, we have already gone through more than half of this process, and the future road will be much tougher. Because the complete negation of the planned economic system and the establishment of a new socialist market economic system involve the question of redistributing rights and interests, it is necessary to conscientiously carry out reform at deep level and consider it a revolution.

Why is it possible for China to develop into a quasi-market economy rather than a real market economy?

First, due to the influence of several decades of the planned economic system, both the cadres and the masses are accustomed to administrative orders, which have even become a fixed norm for some people. It seems that all economic activities can only be directly commanded by the government. Now that we are practicing a market economy, enterprises and individual business operators will become the main body of interest and of the market—and they will have to make their own decisions on all activities. For some people, this is what they are not used to and is unthinkable. Why have we not been able to succeed in the separation of the functions of the government from those of the enterprise, which we have called for for many years? Why is it that, when we are experimenting with the joint stock system, many places still use the same management method for joint stock companies as for enterprises owned by the people, whereby their chairmen, directors, and general managers are appointed by the personnel department, but shareholders are deprived of their rights? Why is it that, up to the present time, leaders of the collective enterprise are still appointed and dismissed by its supervisory department rather than being elected and discharged by the enterprise's staff and workers? Why do so many comrades think it inconceivable that an enterprise could be an independent commodity producer and operator and should not have a supervisory department over it—that it should become an entity without a supervisory department in the future?

Second, judging from people's ideas about the market economy, people have developed a better understanding of it through learning since the 14th CPC National Congress. Those who were originally opposed to China's practice of the market economy are no longer opposed to it, or at least we do not see them publicly publishing statements against the market economy. Those who originally did not favor the market economy and who harbored misgivings about it now favor the market economy. The number of people favoring and supporting the market economy has suddenly increased, thus greatly quickening the pace of reform and opening up. This is a very good trend, as it shows that the spirit of the 14th CPC National Congress is taking root in the hearts of the people and is becoming practice. But do people have entirely the same idea and understanding of the socialist market economy? Is it true that everyone really is in favor of China practicing the market economy? Or should we even say that—because everyone is saying that China should practice the market economy—that they have the same idea of what the market economy is like? This will not be so and is not so, as past practice and reality have shown.

We clearly recall that, for some time after the CPC approved the "Decision Regarding Economic Restructuring" in 1984 to confirm that the socialist market was a planned commodity economy, it seemed that no one was outwardly opposed to the commodity economy any longer, but they had very different ideas and understandings of it. Comrades favoring the commodity economy from the start maintained that the planned commodity economy should be based on the commodity economy,

while those who were originally opposed to it held that the planned commodity economy should be based on planning. After 1989, some people even said that the socialist economy was in effect the planned economy with a commodity nature. Some published articles to criticize viewpoints that put a high value on the commodity economy, saying that the extinction of the commodity economy, as Karl Marx had predicted, was becoming a reality.

Now that the 14th CPC National Congress confirmed that China will practice the market economy, people will—of course—no longer publicly oppose this type of economy. But it is very normal and not strange at all that people have different ideas and understanding of it.

We will give two examples here.

First, in recent months, some people have suddenly and fully affirmed the pattern under which "the state regulates the market and the market guides the enterprises." They argue that the market economy should use this mode of operation. I hold a different view on this issue. I think that, when the 13th CPC National Congress proposed this pattern five years ago, it represented great progress at that time, because it gave prominence to the role of the market. Since the 14th CPC National Congress, however, this pattern no longer works. Because, under the pattern of "the state regulating the market and the market guiding the enterprises," the state is still the initiator, organizer, and decisionmaker for economic operations and is the main body, while enterprises can only be passive executors and regulated entities and are not the main body of the market. Moreover, under this pattern, there is only one-way state regulation of the market and enterprises rather than two-way regulation of the state by the market and enterprises. Under a true market economy, state regulation must be built on the foundation of the market economy, and state regulation should be adaptive regulation.

Second, to some people's surprise, some comrades who were originally opposed to the market economy now feel interested in the relationship between planning and the market and are beginning to advocate that the market be integrated with planning. They originally stressed that the planned economy should be the primary element and eloquently argued that planning and the market could not be on the same footing. What does this mean? I guess they still want to retain some room for the planned economy. I think that discussion on the relationship between planning and the market should have been settled with the 14th CPC National Congress, which confirmed that we will practice the socialist market economy. As a system, the socialist market economy is a total negation of the previous planned economy. The two are no longer integrated; one has replaced the other. Although the future socialist market economy does not rule out state regulation and government management, we are not saying that we need no planning, but rather that it can only be based on the market economy. Therefore, it is no longer integration in the general sense.

Third, some comrades are still maintaining that China's market economy should be guided by the government. I think this question can be discussed. A government-guided market economy will probably retain some practices of the previous planned economy, mainly the method of using administrative orders to allocate resources, affecting the role of the market and restricting the formation of the main body of the market.

I think that, if this question does not draw attention, according to the understandings and views of some comrades mentioned above, it will be very possible for China to develop a quasi-market economy, rather than a true market economy.

A true market economy differs from a quasi-market economy primarily in the following three points:

First, in a true market economy, the operation of the entire social economy is based on the market and takes it as the foundation. State regulation proceeds on the basis of market economic operations. To separate the functions of the government from those of an enterprise, the object to be regulated and controlled by the state is a matter of macroeconomic economic relationships, not direct administrative interference in activities. Whereas, in the quasi-market economy, although the scope of market regulation is already very large and enterprises are to a very large extent geared to the needs of the market, the state often interferes with enterprises' activities, external environments, and internal mechanisms, making it impossible for them to completely gear themselves to the needs of the market.

Second, in a true market economy, enterprises and individual business runners are the main body of the market. They have complete operating rights and can start competition on an equal footing, whereas the government is only the monitor, manager, and servant, rather than a commander and initiator. In the quasi-market economy, enterprises and individual business operators already have considerable self-operating rights and launch competition within a certain scope, but the government is still the initiator, organizer, decisionmaker, and commander of the entire social economy and is the leading force of social economy.

Third, a true market economy totally negates the previous planned economy, while the quasi-market economy primarily uses state regulation and control and retains a considerable proportion of the planned economic system.

Proceeding from improving efficiency, rationally allocating resources, and invigorating the entire social economy, I think that China can only take the path of the true market economy and must guard against becoming a quasi-market economy.

In the process of reforming the economy to a real market economy, the government has a broad role and function. Because we are primarily a country with a very backward commodity economy and what we are practicing is the

commodity economy, we are still at a primary stage and at a low level in many areas. Moreover, the original planned economic system has taken root. Therefore, we must make great efforts to develop into a real market economic system. However, the function and role of the government during the process of reform will be different from its function and role after a real market economic system has been established, or at a time when the market economy is already operating. In the process of establishing the market economy, the function of the government is like helping a child learn to walk. It must not only create the proper environment and conditions but must also hold the child's hand and teach him how to walk. But, when the child can walk on his own, the teacher no longer has to help him but must let him do things independently and must never do things for him.

As long as we wake up the market, which has long been dormant, and as long as we have a main body of thousands of enterprises that have learned how to swim, China's economic development will be inestimable, and China will surely be able to develop a new path with the socialist market economy.

Economist Urges Financial System Reform

HK2705054093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 27 May 93 p 1

[By Kent Chen]

[Text] A prominent Chinese economist has called for reform of the country's financial system to halt runaway inflation, which has sparked Chinese leaders' fears of renewed social unrest.

Professor Li Yining, economist at Beijing University, attacked the standard investment and banking systems for failing to keep up with the development of the economy and standing in the way of market reform.

Latest statistics indicate that the cost of living in 35 major cities rose 17 percent in the year to April, the largest figure acknowledged by the government since 1988.

This month, the central bank, the People's Bank of China, announced an increase in interest rates for savings and bank loans to bring down inflation, a move criticised by economists as too little, too late.

"Although fine-tuning policies might have some impact in containing inflation, its effectiveness is limited," said Professor Li.

The well-known economist is also a deputy to the parliament, the National People's Congress, and is the convenor of the legislature's working group on the country's first securities law.

But he said that the current problem in the economy was different from that of 1988, when inflation hit 20.7 percent. Soaring prices then resulted in widespread social unrest and the outbreak of student demonstrations in Beijing the following year, which led to the Tiananmen Square massacre and the downfall of the then secretary of the Chinese Communist party, Zhao Ziyang. "The current situation is different. It is not as bad as people outside China might imagine," said Professor Li. "There is not going to be big trouble this year."

However, Professor Li warned that without fundamental reform of the financial system, inflation would emerge from time to time during the country's economic development.

He said the usual investment and banking methods were standing in the way of the country's transition from a planned economy to a market economy.

State-owned enterprises, many of which are losing money year after year, should change the way they spend money, he said.

"Without the corresponding reform within enterprises, making them responsible for their own profit and loss, fine-tuning policies will not achieve a significant result," he said.

"The crux of the problem is not the amount of bank loans, but the way the money is invested.

"It is important to ensure that the money is spent efficiently and that increased output made possible by additional investment has sufficient market demand...

"The key is to make the enterprises responsible for the risks involved in their investment, so they will be more prudent."

Professor Li has been lobbying for the implementation of a shareholding system at state-owned enterprises to improve their efficiency and profitability.

Professor Li also said the People's Bank of China should be made an independent central bank, while specialised banks should be commercialised.

They should not continue to allow government departments to overdraw, he said.

The banks should promote the use of mortgage loans to restrict the borrowing capacity of enterprises.

Professor Steven Cheung Ng-sheong, head of the School of Economics of the University of Hong Kong, shares Professor Li's views that there should be a fundamental reform of the banking system.

Commission on Building High-Tech Zones

OW2705033193 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 27 May 93

["Roundup" by XINHUA correspondent Yao Datian]

Beijing, May 27—China is accelerating the construction of new- and high-tech development zones, gearing them to the global market.

According to the State Science and Technology Commission, the country currently has 120 such development zones, including 52 national ones.

A commission official said the national "torch plan," which is designed to help commercialize and globalize new and high technology, now covers 1,268 research projects with a total investment of 6.9 billion yuan (about 1.21 billion U.S. dollars).

In 1992, earnings from manufacturing and trade in the 52 national development zones amounted to 23.6 billion yuan, and their industrial output value totaled 18.3 billion yuan. The zones now have 59 firms each producing at least 100 million yuan worth of goods a year.

Construction of the development zones is an important component of the "torch plan," which is considered crucial to speeding up the development of new and high technology in China, to promptly applying research findings to production and helping restructure the country's industries.

Therefore, both central and local governments give top priority to the implementation of the plan. To date, 2.1 billion yuan in loans has been spent implementing the plan.

A number of successful new and high-tech companies have sprung up since the implementation of the plan began in August 1988.

So far the 2,800 firms in the 1.8 sq km Beijing new- and high-tech development zone have achieved 3,000 research findings and have applied 1,300 to production.

The Caohejing New- and High-Tech Development Zone in Shanghai introduced 280 million U.S. dollars in foreign investment and manufactured three billion yuan worth of goods in 1992. To date, it has approved 81 foreign-funded firms.

The Shanghai Municipal Government has listed new and high technology as a priority for invigorating its economy. Since the beginning of this year, Shanghai has been trimming production of traditional manufactured goods while boosting production of new- and high-tech products.

To date, 300 firms including 120 Sino-foreign joint ventures have gone into operation in the new- and high-tech development zones in Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou cities in coastal Jiangsu Province.

These 300 firms involve a total investment of 8.78 billion yuan, of which overseas input is projected at 584 million U.S. dollars.

State Science and Technology Commission officials said that China has also made headway in gearing new- and high-tech industries to the global market.

Some new- and high-tech businesses have become export-oriented by executing the "torch plan" and have trained thousands of export-minded managers to oversee the implementation of the plan.

Zhu Lilan, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, has called recently for faster development of new and high technologies. She said the ratio of new- and high-tech industries to China's industrial output value is targeted to rise to about 10 percent by the turn of the century.

Preparations Begin for Trade Fair in Yunnan

HK2405060093 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 93

[Excerpt] The first coordination meeting of the leading group for the First China Kunming Export Commodity Fair to be cosponsored by seven parties, including five provinces and regions, was held in Kunming yesterday. He Zhiqiang, governor, head of the above-mentioned leading group, and director of the Yunnan Provincial Preparatory Committee, presided over the meeting. Yao Jiyuan, vice governor of Guizhou Province; Lei Yu, vice chairman of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region people's government; Liu Jin, vice governor of Yunnan Province; Zhang Biguo, vice mayor of Chongqing city; Shi Liangxiu, deputy director of Sichuan Committee of Economic Relations and Trade; Zuoduo, deputy department head of Tibet Autonomous Region; and Jiang Guangjian, deputy director of Chengdu City Economic Relations and Trade, attended the meeting as representatives of the parties concerned. Li Mingde, vice chairman of the Yunnan Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee; Wu Guangfan, secretary general of the provincial government; and Wang Tingchen, mayor of Kunming city, also attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Liu Jin, vice governor of Yunnan and deputy secretary general of the above leading group, briefed the participants on the conditions of the preparatory work and the tasks to be fulfilled in the next stage. He said: At present, various items of the preparatory work for the Kunming Export Commodity Fair are being conducted in a strenuous but orderly way. Apart from firmly grasping the construction of tangible facilities, including the exhibition halls and others, the preparatory committee will hold a news briefing in Beijing to solicit businesses from various quarters and a preparatory work meeting for the exhibition. In addition, it is necessary to further make sure which customers will be invited, and see to it that the second coordination meeting of the leading group will be held in early August. [passage omitted]

East Region

Article Urges Fujian To Adopt Nuclear Power

HK2505124293 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 May 93 p 6

["Special article" by Kuo Cheng-jung (6753 2052 2837), WEN WEI PO correspondent based in Fujian: "The Development of Fujian's Nuclear Power Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 19 May (WEN WEI PO)—Since spring this year, there has been an increasing strain on the power supply in Fujian. Many factories were compelled to operate four to five days a week; and there was no power three days out of a week in some residential areas, thus affecting the people's daily life. This aroused criticism.

What Causes Power Cuts and Limited Power Supply?

The related department attributed the power shortage to lower rainfall than usual last winter and this spring; the delayed arrival of the rainy season; and the breakdown of a generating unit in the Fuzhou Huaneng power plant, the key thermal power plant in Fujian. Since the beginning of May, the daily generated power of Fujian's power transmission network has increased to 44 million kw, nearing the maximum 46.3 million kw registered last year, because the water level of key reservoirs has risen and the Huaneng power plant generating unit, which had broken down earlier, has been repaired. Nevertheless, many factories are running at 50 percent capacity because of power shortages and many places still have limited power supply. Accordingly, "nuclear power" has once again becomes a topic of intense discussion in Fujian.

There are objective reasons for power shortages in Fujian, but the most important lies in construction of power plants falling short of the demands of economic growth. In 1992, the generated energy provincewide was up 17.9 percent over the previous year, but the growth rate of power consumption was higher than this figure due to the fact that a large number of enterprises went on stream and those institutions usually consuming big quantities of power increased their consumption. In 1993, Fujian's gross industrial output will increase by 17.5 percent, so there will be an increase of 400,000 kw in load and of 2.5 billion kw-hours in power consumption. It is estimated that the power consumed by air-conditioners will rise sharply in summer this year and that many residents will also turn to electric cooking appliances due to increases in coal and gas prices. However, no new thermal power plants will go into operation this year in Fujian, and two generating units of the Shuikou hydropower station will not be connected to the power transmission network until the second half of the year. Taking all this into account, Fujian will have only 50 percent of the power it needs in 1993. The situation is desperate.

Poor Prospects for Both Thermal Power Plants and Hydropower Stations

What is worrying is that Fujian's present policy of "building both thermal power stations and hydropower stations simultaneously" is conditional on many factors, and the policy may prove unfeasible. As is known to all, Fujian, which is a coastal province in southeast China, does not produce coal nor oil. The coal needed for Fujian's thermal power plants comes from other provinces, mostly from Shanxi, which is a long way from Fujian. It is reported that the annual transport capacity of the double-track electric Datong-Qinhuangdao railroad, which is being built mainly for transporting coal from Shanxi to various provinces and cities in southeast China, will be only 110 million tonnes, while the coal needed by Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, and Guangdong alone will amount to about 140 million tonnes. So, the strain on railroad transport will not be eased for a long time to come. On the other hand, Fujian's sea route is not navigable for as long as 110 days a year due to typhoons and spring tides in the Taiwan Strait. This also greatly hampers construction of more thermal power plants in Fujian. According to Fujian's plan for generating more energy, the power generated by thermal power plants provincewide will amount to 2.9 million kw by 2000, but for this generated energy, Fujian will need 10 million tonnes of coal. We can hardly rely upon trains and ships to import such a big amount of coal.

Fujian ranks first among various provinces in east China in terms of hydroelectric resources, with power in reserve reaching 7.05 million kw. In 1990, hydropower stations provincewide generated 2.167 million kw, accounting for 50 percent of the power supplied by the power transmission network provincewide. A number of large and medium hydropower plants, including the Shuikou, Muyang, and Mianhuatan hydropower plants, will be completed by 2000. It is estimated that the electricity provided by hydropower stations in 2000 will stand at 4.91 million kw, making up about 70 percent of the hydroelectric sources that can be tapped. Apart from the above hydropower stations tapping 70 percent of its hydroelectric resources, Fujian has other small hydropower stations. These small hydropower stations, however, have poor economic performance and are scattered over a wide area, so they have little potential for future development. By 2000 Fujian will lose its edge in this respect.

Giving Priority to Nuclear Power Is the Basic Way Out

Experts pointed out long ago: If Fujian continues to follow the policy of building "thermal power plants and hydropower stations simultaneously," it will not meet the demands of rapid economic growth. The fundamental way to provide sufficient power would be "to rely mainly upon nuclear power plants while making thermal power plants and hydropower stations subsidiary." The experts said: To reduce its reliance on petrochemical energy and prepare against a possible sea blockade by the mainland, Taiwan decided to build nuclear power

plants. This made it possible for Taiwan to meet Mideast oil crises on two occasions and grow into one of "the four little dragons of Asia." Fujian should draw on Taiwan's experience and resolve to build nuclear power plants at an early date.

The Plan for Building Nuclear Power Plants Was Discussed in 1983 But No Decision Has Been Made Up to Now

It takes longer, about 15-20 years [as published], to build a nuclear power plant. What makes us anxious is that Fujian considered building nuclear power plants as early as 1983, and accordingly set up a nuclear power office, but the people in charge have not finished the initial feasibility study so far. Early this year, overseas newspapers carried a report that Fujian planned to build nuclear power plants in Huian or Changle. But this was only Fujian's intention, the person in charge of the electricity department told Hong Kong and Taiwan reporters, who came to Fujian to cover the provincial people's congress and provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, when the latter visited the Shuikou power station. Experts are worried that if Fujian delays building nuclear power plants, its economic construction will stagnate, because it will be difficult to build more thermal power plants for the shortage of coal and its hydroelectric resources will be exhausted. It is a task of top priority to place the plan for building nuclear power plants on the agenda and start the construction project at an early date.

It is reported that a number of experts and scholars have raised the problem and made many constructive proposals, including ways to manage the nuclear power plants, to introduce foreign funds, and to issue shares to raise funds.

Zhejiang Promotes Social Insurance Reforms

OW2705091093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Hangzhou, May 27 (XINHUA)—Workers in east China's Zhejiang Province no longer need to be worried about retirement pensions after the reform of their enterprise management following the creation of a social insurance system in the region.

The social insurance system covers pensions and unemployment insurance, according to Pan Zhongdi, who is in charge of the province's insurance industry.

Before economic reforms were initiated in the late 1970's, there was almost no insurance industry in China because the government shouldered the entire burden of providing welfare benefits for workers.

Insurance reforms began in 1984, in tandem with labor reforms aiming at streamlining overstaffed enterprises.

As a market-oriented economy is introduced into China, workers' pensions are increasingly influenced by the performance of enterprises. To ensure the smooth implementation of labor reforms and the rising living standards of workers, Zhejiang's provincial government decided to experiment with a job insurance system among selected enterprises in 1986.

Just a year ago, the authorities started reforms in the pension system. A basic social insurance system was established in which workers contribute a small part of their salaries for future pensions.

So far, all state- and collectively-owned enterprises at or above the county level in Zhejiang have carried out pension insurance reforms.

The reforms will eventually be expanded to cover industrial injuries and to provide medical insurance.

Zhejiang's Ningbo Speeds Up Urban Construction

OW2705080093 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Ningbo, May 27 (XINHUA)—Ningbo, a port city in east China's zhejiang province, is undergoing large-scale urban construction and transformation.

The city government plans to invest 450 million yuan to upgrade local transportation this year, more than the total for the previous five years. It is also preparing to use World Bank loans for its road construction.

Ningbo is an old commercial city whose business history can be traced back to the Tang Dynasty (618-916 A.D.), more than 1,000 years ago.

Beilun port, located east of Ningbo, is now one of China's best deepwater ports. Billions of yuan have been invested in it and a batch of advanced wharfs have been built, attracting a large number of businessmen from both at home and abroad.

In comparison with the rapid economic development, urban construction has been rather slow, which has worried by local government and investors. [sentence as received]

Over the past five years the government has invested 422 million yuan in urban construction and renovation. At the same time its real estate industry is developing rapidly. By the end of last year, the number of Sino-foreign cooperative real estate companies in the city has risen from two in 1991 to 14 in 1992, with registered funds totalling 34 million U.S. dollars.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Congress Endorses Committee Namelist

HK2705053093 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 93 p 10

[By Daniel Kwan in Guangzhou]

[Text] A party committee to lead Guangdong into the 21st century was endorsed by the province's seventh Communist Party Congress which closed yesterday.

The 809 delegates also approved a work report by Party Secretary Mr Xie Fei, who called for a "sustained but coordinated high growth rate" for the province.

Following in the steps of Beijing, the congress yesterday agreed to dissolve the Guangdong Communist Party Advisory Committee, which has been seen as a club for conservative elders.

Speaking at the end of the six-day conclave, Mr Xie described the congress as a "democratic, unified, and energising" meeting.

Guangzhou Mayor Mr Li Zhiliu who was one of the 56 new party committee members said the meeting had fully demonstrated the strength of China's "collective democratic system".

Their praises notwithstanding, yesterday's "voting" was more a formality than a genuine election. Instead of being given a choice, the delegates merely endorsed a list of 56 names put forward by the authorities.

Nevertheless, none of the 56 candidates received full votes, and Mr Xie, who is a member of the Politburo, received only 800 votes. The top three scorers were Mr Wang Jun, head of the provincial party disciplinary committee, Mr Li Youwei, Shenzhen mayor, and Mr Shi Zifa, a senior cadre. Both Mr Wang and Mr Shi received 807 votes and Mr Li received 806 votes.

A few new faces made it to the new party committee. These included Vice-Governor Lu Ruihua, propaganda chief Mr Yu Youjun, police chief Mr Chen Shaoji and Foshan party boss Mr Zhong Guangchao.

Incumbents, such as Governor Zhu Senlin, Mr Xie, Guangdong People's Congress chairman Mr Lin Ruo and Zhuhai Mayor Mr Liang Guangda managed to stay on.

Mr Lin said yesterday that the election was necessary because the legislature must function under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Admitting that he could have been disqualified because of his age, he said the tradition of giving a seat to the legislature chairman would not be changed in the new age of reform.

"I am the only committee member born in the 20's. I will step down after I finish this term," Mr Lin said.

Guangzhou Mayor Mr Li said it was important for old cadres to leave the stage for the younger generation.

"I would rather retire but I have to stay on because there is a need (in Guangzhou) and we can find no suitable successors," he said.

Two Drug Traffickers Executed in Guangzhou

HK2705035293 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] This morning, Dongshan District of Guangzhou City held a rally on prohibiting drugs and suppressing gambling.

At the rally, the district people's court announced its verdicts on 15 drug traffickers. In addition, the district court also pronounced the death penalty on two criminals on behalf of the Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court upon the approval the Supreme People's Court. The two criminals were then immediately escorted to and executed on an execution ground. Dongshan District's public security organs also announced at the rally the arrest according to law of a number of drug traffickers and gamblers.

One of the two criminals executed was a Guangzhou citizen named Liu Zhijian. He was once sentenced to a three-year term of reeducation through labor for larceny. However, after he was released after serving the sentence, he had no intention of mending his ways. Joining up with others, he went to Yongde County, Yunnan Province, three times in one year and bought over 1,400 grams of drugs from Burmese drug dealers. Then, he secretly transported the drugs to Guangzhou and resold it to other drug traffickers. He was finally arrested and brought to justice by Guangzhou's public security organs.

The other criminal being executed was Ma Denghu, who fled to Guangzhou from Qinghai Province. He was caught in the act while trying to sell over 200 [word indistinct] of heroin to others in a Guangzhou guest house.

Hainan Secretary Discusses Economic Development

HK2705060893 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Yesterday afternoon [25 May], provincial party Secretary and Governor Ruan Chongwu met with and gave an interview to reporters from Singapore's LIANHE ZAOBAO, Lin Chin-fa and Yin Kuo-chia.

Ruan Chongwu answered all of the questions raised by the reporters. He noted that, during his inspection of Hainan Province not long ago, General Secretary Jiang Zemin had already pointed out clearly that Hainan's current move to develop tropical crops and tourism corresponds with the province's actual situation. Hainan enjoys great potential for promoting tourism because it has very good natural conditions and is in an excellent geographical position. Today, both Hainan's soft and hard environments have undergone improvements to a certain extent, and we hope that people from Singapore can come soon and take a look at Hainan so that they can acquire knowledge about Hainan. If they come too late, they will miss many investment opportunities. At

present, Hainan has already worked out a number of preferential measures to encourage investment. For example, foreign businessmen are encouraged to invest in capital construction projects and will be given comprehensive incentives at the same time. Those who intend to set up companies and enterprises in Hainan can go through registration formalities directly with the relevant authorities to simplify unnecessary administrative procedures. During a previous period, as many as 1,600 enterprises registered in Hainan in less than 20 days.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Governor on Streamlining Government

HK2705083893 Shanghai BAOKAN WENZHAI in Chinese 13 May 93 p 1

["Excerpts" of interview with Xiao Yang, governor of Sichuan Province, by Hu Zaicang (5170 0375 2490): "New Governor Talks Freely About 'Three Rules'"]

[Text] On 30 April, GAIGE SHIBAO [REFORM TIMES] reported that not long ago, Xiao Yang, the new governor of Sichuan Province, talked with a visitor about the "three rules" for government officials in his provinces, which were rather original. The talk was excerpted as follows:

[Hu] Tianjin Municipality set a rule, prohibiting cadres from taking a second job; while in Sichuan, "no government officials are allowed to take a second job." What scope does your concept cover?

[Xiao] The second job rule is applicable to all officials. Why? Because we have entered an era with sophisticated division of work. As a cadre, according to the division of work, he or she should perform their duties in the government, so why should he or she take another job at the same time? In capitalist countries, employees in many enterprises are not allowed to have a second job; those who have a second job would be required to quit. This is the first point in my argument.

Second, officials and "functionaries" as well hold power in their hands. It is dangerous for power holders to take a second job. If I have a second job, I may easily earn 1 million yuan even if I close my eyes. My god! What would that mean!?

After I came to Chengdu, some people advised me to hold some stocks. I said: I have no intention of harming you; let us avoid doing that sort of thing in the future. If I buy shares with a certain enterprise and give a little bit of support to it, the price may rise; and if I do something to influence the enterprise, the price of the shares may immediately drop. Money can be easily earned from such ups and downs. So someone who holds power may easily rig the stock market.

I hold that the issue related to the income of government officials should be solved by legitimate means, and their salaries can be set relatively higher. A waiter may earn 1,000 yuan through various channels, but I, as a provincial governor, only earn less than 300 yuan. Is this fair? How can the income of three provincial governors still be smaller than the income of one waiter? At least, my income should be as much as that of a waiter. Do you agree?

[Hu] Where can you get the money to raise the salaries of government officials?

[Xiao] Money will come if our government organs are streamlined. At present, three people are doing one person's work, and three people are earning one person's salary. The adjustment of salaries for government officials should be made openly, and there must not be any back-door deals. Their income should reach the income level of a skilled worker, and this is in conformity with Marx's point of view. First, Marx said that officials should be public servants; second, wages for public servants should reach the level of those for skilled workers. But it is hard to mention the second point at an official meeting.

The monthly income of officials should be appropriately raised, but strict rules should be laid down to ban any second jobs and any bribe-taking. The rules must be enforced rigorously. Then, we will hold the initiative in our hands. Now, any person can swear at us, and we are subjected to petty annoyances. We did not gain much, but were still regarded as corrupt officials and had a bad name....

[Hu] Can a section head who knows English moonlight by giving private English courses to other people?

[Xiao] Those who know English, no matter whether English is used in their work, should have an additional monthly allowance. It is good of you to raise such a question. The allowances may not be smaller than the money earned from the moonlighting job.

[Hu] Your idea is original, but can this be put into practice in the lower departments?

[Xiao] I think this is feasible in Sichuan.

Sichuan County Surveys Peasants' Burdens

HK2705062093 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1015 GMT 25 May 93

[Excerpts] Results of a sample survey conducted in 10 townships by the Quxian County Rural Socialist Education Team among 100 of the county's rural households in 30 groups show that since the release of an emergency circular by the CPC Central Committee General Office and the State Council, governments at all levels have attained certain results in lightening the irrationally heavy burdens of peasants. However, as for peasants' reactions, 70 percent of rural households consider that the goal of lightening the peasants' heavy burdens has not yet been fully fulfilled; and what has been done

recently has merely reduced some charges and fees from a previously long list. [passage omitted]

Judging by the present situation, this situation can be attributable to three major causes which shoulder peasants with an unduly heavy burden:

1. New per capita income for peasants stated in the accounts did not tally with their actual incomes. This is one of the major causes leading to an irrational burden of peasants. It has been specifically stipulated in State Council and Sichuan regulations on peasants' burdens that the total annual amount of various fees, charges, and taxes borne by peasants should not exceed [figure indistinct] percent of their net income in the previous year. However, when it comes to implementation, some prefectural and township leading members make false reports on the net income of peasants in an attempt to show off their achievements in their official careers. As a result, they can find many excuses for the arbitrary imposition of production quotas and fees on peasants.

2. The irrational ratio of [passage indistinct] after all fees and charges are collected is another major cause leading to heavy burdens on peasants.

3. Oversimplified methods employed in imposing production quotas and fees on peasants are also a major cause of heavy burdens on peasants. Eight out of 10 townships investigated employed oversimplified methods in collecting agricultural taxes, [passage indistinct], and other fees; that is, they simply base the imposition of quotas and fees on the per capita net income of peasants, thus giving rise to a man-made situation under which households with higher incomes do not care about these fees and charges, while households with low incomes find such fees and charges truly unbearable. [passage omitted]

To put an end to the above improper practices, the vast numbers of peasants call for the adoption of the following measures:

1. Strengthening statistical work in rural areas, and, in particular, putting an end to the practice of making false reports on the per capita new income of peasants.

2. Imposing production quotas and fees on peasants in accordance with the principle of "from the people, for the people," while authorities at different levels should avoid imposing double charges.

3. Adopting varied methods for imposing production quotas and fees in line with the principle of dealing with each case on its merits.

Sichuan Arrests 184 Drug Dealers Jan-Apr 1993

HK2705034693 Chengdu Sichuan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1015 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Sichuan is considered the second line of defense in the country's overall antidrug campaign because it is used as a major passageway and transfer station for banned narcotics to flow into international drug markets.

During the period of January to April this year, Sichuan police cracked a total of 130 drug cases of various types, arrested 184 drug traffickers, and seized 10.2 kg of heroin and 28.7 kg of opium. In addition, the police also seized a great quantity of illegal habit-forming tranquilizers, thus dealing severe blows to the swollen arrogance of drug criminals.

Tibet Encourages Private, Foreign-Funded Sectors

OW2605144593 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Lhasa, May 26 (XINHUA)—Gyamco, a senior government leader in Tibet, has pledged to pursue a policy of encouraging the growth of the private sector, township-run industries, foreign-funded firms and other non-state-owned economic sectors.

Gyamco, vice-chairman of the Tibet autonomous regional government, said that pursuing this policy is crucial to faster economic expansion in Tibet, deepening reform in Tibet and opening it wider to the outside world, and the creation of a market economy.

In the past few years the Tibet regional government has taken measures to prod the growth of the private sector, he said.

By the end of 1992 the number of self-employed people in Tibet had risen to 58,800. The private sector accounted for 10 percent of Tibet's gross domestic product, the value of goods and services produced, in 1992.

These self-employed people are engaged in all industries—for instance, auto repair, restaurants, construction, road maintenance and mining.

To date, investors from Japan, Nepal, Thailand and the United States have opened 15 companies in Tibet. The companies produce carpets and other handicrafts, and audio and video products.

Foreign investors now enjoy preferential treatment such as low tax rates if they invest in energy, transportation, farming, livestock breeding and tourism.

Gyamco said that the Tibet regional government encourages businesses and individuals from other parts of China and the world to open non-state-owned firms in Tibet.

"All businesses to be built in Tibet, except for those considered vital to the local economy and people's livelihood, are to become collectively-owned or joint-stock firms, not state-owned ones," he said.

North Region

Inner Mongolia Reviews Foreign Trade

SK2705000893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 93 pp 1, 4

[By reporter Li You (2621 2589): "Open Doors To Develop Business With Five Continents—Inner Mongolia Develops Multidirectional and Multilevel Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Reform and opening up have brought wings for Inner Mongolia's foreign trade to fly. Thanks to the establishment of the Eurasian continental land bridge and opening of shipping service in the 16 major ports, domestic, local, and border trade has advanced and developed simultaneously, and a multilevel, multidirectional, and multiform pattern of opening up has taken shape. World famous commodities, such as "black gold" coal, "fiber gem" goat wool, woolen knitwear, grassland oxen, rare earth, and feed, have traveled far across the sea to be sold on the five continents of the world. The region's annual volume of imports and exports totaled $927.52 million.

Build the Eurasian Continental Land Bridge

Ports are doors through which the state conducts exchanges with foreign countries. Inner Mongolia has made active efforts to create favorable conditions for building and opening new trade outlets in a planned manner and for increasing the passageways and windows for opening to the outside world, thus promoting foreign trade.

Inner Mongolia shares a borderline of more than 4,200 km with Russia and Mongolia, and 18 banners and cities of six leagues are distributed in border areas. It is called a bridge linking Europe and Asia. It also enjoys exceptional advantages for developing the economic and trade ties with the former Soviet Union, Mongolia, and East European countries. The region has opened up trade outlets and built the Eurasian continental land bridge step by step to carry forward the advantages of border ports, quicken its pace in "opening to the north," increase the passageways for opening to the outside world, exploit the East European market, and promote foreign economic relations and trade. As of today, it has opened the railways and highways in Manzhouli and Erenhot; the Heishantou and Shiwei ports for waterway transportation; the Hohhot airport; the Arihashate, Ganqimaodao, and eight other first-category trade outlets; and Mandula, Ceke, and four other second-category trade outlets. A new pattern consisting of railway, highway, waterway, and airway transportation has by and large taken shape for multidirectional opening up. This conforms to Inner Mongolia's ever growing border trade and economic development and makes it one of the provinces of the country with many trade outlets. The opening and expansion of trade outlets have effectively promoted the region's trade with Mongolia, the CIS, and European countries. The volume of the commodities imported and exported through these trade outlets exceeded $430 million last year, up $270 million from 1990; and its proportion in the nation's total also increased notably.

A Multilevel Foreign Trade Pattern

An important measure leading to the giant strides in Inner Mongolia's foreign economic relations and trade is turning the initiative of higher levels into coordinated efforts made by both higher and lower levels and turning the unitary form of trade into a multichannel, multiform, multilevel, and multidirectional development of foreign trade.

After the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the region won the authority for independent exports. However, the localities in the region did not have such authority and had to rely on the specialized companies of the region to act as their agents, resulting in the practice of "eating from the same big pot" of the state at every level. To develop and boost the foreign trade enthusiasm of leagues, cities, and other localities and expand the autonomy of various localities, the region conducted in-depth reform of the foreign trade system and granted leagues and cities all the power to handle the manpower, financial, and material resources related to foreign economic relations and trade, thus enabling league and city foreign economic relations and trade bureaus (sections or commissions) and their subordinating companies to truly become local foreign trade organizations and business entities which are capable of independent management, self-development, self-regulation, and holding the responsibility for their own profits and losses. Enterprises with foreign business authority also emerged thanks to the implementation of the policies of reform and opening up. By the end of last year, large production and circulation enterprises with import and export authority had increased from 37 to 62, and all the 12 leagues and cities in the region had been granted the authority in commodity imports and exports. In this way, a situation was created in which higher and lower levels made concerted efforts, and domestic, local, and border trade developed simultaneously. These enterprises developed business in a flexible way; exported more than 500 kinds of products, such as native products, animal by-products, grain and oil products, hardware and minerals, chemicals, textile goods, light industrial products, handicraft articles, machines, medicines, metallurgical products, nonferrous metals, electronic products, and coal; and established trade ties and economic and technological cooperation relations with more than 1,300 firms in more than 60 countries and regions. Their imports and exports increased every year to exceed $900 million for the first time in 1992, up 55.4 percent from 1991.

Border and Barter Trade Came to the Fore Suddenly as a New Force

Relying on the state policies of reform and opening up and the principle of "six authority" in developing border

trade, Inner Mongolia attached importance to developing the "three major" advantages, thus enabling the once stagnant border and barter trade to mushroom. In the past, only the Inner Mongolia International Trade Company had the authority for border trade and barter trade. Now more than 50 foreign trade companies, industrial and trade companies, and export-oriented production enterprises in the 12 leagues and cities of the region have such authority. They have established stable economic and trade ties with all the CIS countries, conducted trade and cooperation with the major provinces, cities, and enterprises of Mongolia, and established business relations with the countries and regions of East Europe, such as Poland and the former Yugoslavia. The foreign economic relations and trade companies of the region have established more than 30 organizations in Russia, Mongolia, and East European countries. The actual imports and exports of border trade and barter trade totaled 640.23 million Swiss francs last year, up 3.73 million Swiss francs from the total of 1990 and 1991.

To strengthen the cooperation with production enterprises, scientific research units, and domestic commercial enterprises and enable industrial, agricultural, and commercial enterprises to base themselves on their production and coordinate with foreign trade enterprises to exploit the world market together to facilitate border trade and barter trade, the autonomous region, beginning with the transformation of enterprises' operating mechanism, established the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional International Trade Group Company; the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Northern Frontier Import and Export Group Company; and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional International Economic and Technological Cooperation Group Company last year to organize the foreign economic relations and trade business with the CIS, Mongolia, East European countries, and other neighboring countries, thus developing the advantages of the autonomous region as a whole. Since the beginning of this year, border trade enterprises in various localities have given full play to their geographical advantages, pioneered the way forward, and established ties with business firms extensively, thus creating an increasingly better trend in the barter trade of the region. The first-quarter imports and exports totaled $87.99 million, up 34 percent from the corresponding period of last year.

Inner Mongolia Secretary Joins League Deputies' Discussion

SK2705080893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Shen Sixiang (3088 1835 3276): "Take Economic Construction as the Central Task, Seize the Opportunity To Accelerate Development"]

[Text] At a group discussion on the government work report, Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, said: We must adhere to the party's basic line, focus on economic construction—the central task—in doing all work, seize the opportunity to accelerate development, and push the region's economic construction up to a new stage as soon as possible.

Comrade Wang Qun joined the Ulanqab League deputies in discussing the government work report on the morning of 6 May. In his speech, Wang Qun fully affirmed and highly appraised the region's work accomplished in the past five years. He said: The region's tremendous achievements in its economic construction and other work were attributed to our persistence in taking economic construction as the central task and never wavering or slackening efforts at all times and under all circumstances. We are faced with an excellent opportunity for accelerating development, which is also an excellent opportunity for deepening reform. We should seize the opportunity to quicken the pace in establishing the socialist market economy system, use reform to promote development, and improve and enliven the region's current economy through reform and adjustment. To take economic construction as the central task, we should also emphasize the need for carrying forward the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle and holding high the banner of unity and construction. This is our successful experience. Taking economic construction as the central task means to liberate and develop productive forces, firmly embrace the idea that science and technology are the productive forces, and actively bring in advanced technology and personnel to promote the development of productive forces and improve the quality of all the people. To take economic construction as the central task, we should also strengthen party leadership and improve the leading bodies at all levels. Only in this way can we ensure a steady and sound development of economic construction.

Concerning future work, Wang Qun spoke on four issues. First, the fundamental position of agriculture and animal husbandry should be firmly established and continuously strengthened and should never be shaken or weakened at all times and under all circumstances. Strengthening the fundamental position of agriculture and animal husbandry is not only an issue on feeding the people but, more importantly, an issue on laying a good foundation for peasants and herdsmen to achieve affluence and for the economy to develop. We should gradually commercialize farm and sideline products, expand the scale of efficiency, and take the road of developing high-yield, good-quality, and high-efficiency agriculture and animal husbandry. Second, we should continue to deepen reform, establish and improve the socialist market economy system, and enable the market to play a basic role in the disposition of resources under the state's macroeconomic regulation and control. We should act according to the law governing the market economy, build various types of markets, and expand the scope of market service to serve urban areas, enterprises, and rural and pastoral areas and to lead the development of the secondary and tertiary industries. Third, construction of key projects should be accelerated. The coal and

electricity industries lead the region. We should develop the electricity industry on a priority basis while continuing to expand the foundation for the development of coal industry. The processing industry for farm and animal products and the pillar industries, such as the iron and steel, nonferrous metal, chemical, building material, and forest industries, should be greatly strengthened so that Inner Mongolia can become an important energy and raw material base of the country. Ulanqab League's electricity industry will have a big development. This is an opportunity. Ulanqab League has a rather weak economic foundation. Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, and the change means reform. We should use the construction of key projects to promote comprehensive local economic development and truly turn the advantages in resources into economic advantages. Fourth, we should make use of the locational advantage to develop lateral cooperation and promote local economy. As the geographical position, natural conditions, economic trends, and historical evolution are notably different from place to place, it is normal that economic development is uneven in different places. All localities can develop their regional economies with their own characteristics based on their locational and resources advantages. Ulanqab League has fairly good transport facilities; adjoins Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei; and enjoys abundant energy resources, minerals, chemicals, and building materials. It should actively promote the lateral cooperation with the neighboring areas with fairly developed economies and bring in funds, technology, and personnel from them to accelerate local economic construction.

In conclusion, Wang Qun encouraged the people's deputies from Ulanqab League to emancipate the mind, embrace a strong sense of responsibility, and suggest ways and means to build the league successfully and to make contributions to the region's economic construction.

Inner Mongolia Secretary at Panel Discussion

SK2705110893 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Li Guanghua (2621 1639 5478): "Display the Advantages of Being Located in the Border Area, Expand the Degree of Opening Up to the Outside World, and Accelerate the Development Pace"]

[Text] "Hulun Buir League should continue to promote the spirit of reform and opening up of several years ago, seize the opportunity, blaze new trials and go ahead daringly, and quicken its development pace." This was noted by Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, during a group discussion on the government work report with the delegation from the Hulun Buir League on the morning of 7 May.

Enthusiastic discussions were held at the Hulun Buir Hall of the regional government auditorium. As a deputy, Secretary Wang Qun conscientiously listened to the speeches given by deputies from the pastoral areas and frequently held talks and discussions with the deputies. He asked the deputies from Xin Barag Right Banner about the average per-capita number of sheep in the whole banner. On hearing the reply that they had more than 20 sheep per capital, he said: "It is too little. How can the people there become well-off with only 20 or 30 sheep? It is necessary to actively plant suitable fodder grass. It is impossible to accelerate development if we mainly rely on the methods of our ancestors." While touching on the problem of giving "IOU" credit notes, Wang Qun stood up twice and walked toward the deputies to ask them in detail about the relevant situation. The deputies told Comrade Wang Qun one after another about peasants' burdens, the prices of diesel oil for farm use, power supply in the pastoral areas, and education in the pastoral areas.

Wang Qun said: The government work report has embodied the guidelines of the 14th party congress and of Deng Xiaoping's speech given during his tour to South China. To summarize into one point, we should seize the opportunity and accelerate development. Realizing the goal of becoming well-off, we still have to shoulder arduous tasks. We must accelerate reform and opening up and quicken the development pace. If we fail to firmly seize the opportunity vested by history, we will create historical mistakes. He said: The autonomous region has developed very quickly over the past five years. Hulun Buir League should develop more quickly. With its favorable geographic position and rich natural resources, Bulun Buir League has become the focus of attention in and outside the region, at home and abroad. We should give full play to the advantage of being located in the border area, and in addition to opening the door, we should also walk out of the region and enter the markets in the CIS, Mongolia, and Northeast Asia. At present, we have this opportunity. While touching on the future power development of Hulun Buir League, Wang Qun and the deputies made careful calculations and urged conscientious study of this issue. He called for efforts to work out plans and measures to rapidly push the power industry to a higher level and to supply power to the northeast economic zone.

Wang Qun mentioned several times that Hulun Buir League should push its leather and dairy products industries forward. He said: Dairy products, in particular, require a small investment but yield quick returns. At the same time, the dairy product industry will also produce various types of pastries and by-products. He said: Hulun Buir League should cooperate with some neighboring provinces and localities, such as Heilongjiang, and draw support from their technology and personnel advantages to accelerate its development. It is necessary to give full play to its initiative and creativity, to blaze new trials, to find partners, to search for funds, to open the door wide, to accelerate the development pace, and to soar to great heights like a bird.

Inner Mongolia Secretary at CPPCC Closing

SK2705105793 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Gao Yuan (7559 6678) and correspondent Duan Qiuyan (3008 4428 5333): "First Session of Seventh Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Concludes on 10 May"]

[Excerpts] The seven-day first session of the seventh regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] successfully concluded on 10 May. At the fifth meeting of the first session of the seventh regional CPPCC committee that was held on the morning of 10 May, Qian Fenyong was elected chairman of the seventh regional CPPCC committee.

The meeting also elected 15 vice chairmen of the seventh regional CPPCC committee. They are Zhang Zuocai, Nai Deng, Wang Chongren, Chen Jie, Lan Qianfu, Wu Lan, Qi Zhongyi, Zhang Shunzhen, Yuan Mingduo, Geriletu, Wu Lunsai, Xiao Ri, Yang Zizhen, Chen Youzun, and Xu Bainian. Wang Jixin was elected as secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee. Simultaneously, the meeting also elected 82 Standing Committee members.

Geriletu chaired the meeting. Nai Deng, Chen Jie, Wu Lan, Qi Zhongyi, Yang Zizhen, Chen Youzun, and Xu Bainian attended the meeting as executive chairmen.

On the same afternoon, the first session of the seventh regional CPPCC committee held the sixth meeting. Vice Chairman Zhang Zuocai chaired the meeting. Seated on the front row of the rostrum were Chairman Qian Fenyong and Vice Chairmen Nai Deng, Wang Chongren, Chen Jie, Lan Qianfu, Wu Lan, Qi Zhongyi, Zhang Shunzhen, Yuan Mingduo, Geriletu, Wu Lunsai, Xia Ri, Yang Zizhen, Chen Youzun, and Xu Bainian. Wang Jixin, secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee, was seated on the rostrum.

Wang Qun, Bu He, Wu Liji, Liu Yunshan, Bai Enpei, Batubagen, Hao Xiushan, Geriletu, and Diao Congzhou extended greetings at the meeting and also seated themselves on the rostrum.

Wang Duo and Wang Zaitian, veteran comrades who have been working in Inner Mongolia for a long period of time, were seated on the rostrum.

The meeting also approved the political resolution of the first session of the seventh regional CPPCC committee and the report on examination of the motions set forth at the first session of the seventh regional CPPCC committee.

Qian Fenyong made a speech at the closing ceremony. [passage omitted]

After the session, the regional leaders and the CPPCC members cordially had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

Inner Mongolia Elects Congress Chairman

SK2705094693 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 93 p 1

[Excerpts] The first session of the eighth regional people's congress held its fourth plenary meeting on the afternoon of 11 May. The meeting elected Wang Qun chairman of the eighth regional people's congress standing committee and Wu Liji chairman of the regional government. The meeting also elected 10 vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee and eight vice chairmen of the regional government.

The eighth regional people's congress had 587 deputies, 578 of whom attended the plenary meeting, thus forming a quorum. Yesterday afternoon's executive chairmen were Wang Qun, Bai Enpei, Yi Junhua, Jia Cai, Liu Fengting, and Huangalatengbilige; and they were seated on the front row of the rostrum.

Bai Enpei presided over the meeting. He said: The items on the agenda of this congress session are to elect the chairman and vice chairmen of the eighth regional people's congress standing committee and the regional government.

Before the elections, the meeting first adopted a 14-person namelist of the chief ballot supervisors and ballot supervisors. Han Maohua and Zhang Yu were elected chief ballot supervisors. [passage omitted]

After the personnel counted the votes and read the election result, Bai Enpei announced on behalf of the congress presidium that Wang Qun was elected chairman of the eighth regional people's congress standing committee and Wu Liji was elected chairman of the regional government. Yu Xinglong, Liu Zuohui, Yi Junhua, Liu Zhenyi, Cui Weiyue, Jia Cai, Liu Zhen, Wang Xiumei, Shelebatu, and Liu Xiaowang were elected vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Zhao Zhihong, Lin Yongsan, Song Zhimin, Yun Bulong, Hang Tingwu, Shen Shuji, Zhou Weide, and Bao Wenfa were elected vice chairmen of the regional government.

After the election results were promulgated, the whole meeting site resounded with enthusiastic applause.

New Government Heads Meet Press

SK2705091193 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Li Guanghua (2621 1639 5478): "Newly Elected Chairman, Vice Chairmen Meet With Reporters"]

[Text] At 2030 on 11 May, Wu Liji, the newly elected chairman of the autonomous region; and Zhao Zhihong, Lin Yongsan, Song Zhimin, Yun Bulong, Zhang Tingwu, Shen Shuji, Zhou Weide, and Bao Wenfa, the newly elected vice chairmen, arrived at the second-floor conference room of the autonomous regional people's congress office to meet with reporters of the press units of the region and answered their questions.

When Wu Liji led leaders of the new government of the autonomous region to arrive, warm applause broke out in the room.

Wu Liji, chairman of the autonomous region, gave a short speech at the beginning of the meeting. He said: At the first session of the eighth autonomous regional people's congress, I was elected chairman of the region, and eight vice chairmen were also elected. This showed that people's deputies and the people of various nationalities across the region had trust in us. On behalf of the newly elected comrades, I will extend heartfelt gratitude to the people's deputies and the masses of various nationalities in the region.

He introduced the eight newly elected vice chairmen to reporters.

Chairman Wu Liji said: Replacing the old cadres with the new is our party's policy on cadres and also a need in carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. The current session has fully affirmed the work of the previous government. The people of various nationalities across the region will never forget its achievements.

Speaking on future work, Wu Liji said: The organization of the leading body of the new autonomous regional government is the result of the arrangements and selection of the party and the people. The party and the people have promoted us to the leading posts of the autonomous regional government and entrusted us with the responsibility of continuing the work of the previous government and the heavy task of leading the people of various nationalities in the region in accomplishing the grand goals of reform, opening up, and modernization program in the new period. We feel greatly honored and deeply sense the heavy responsibility. We are determined to justify the great trust of this era and the great expectations of the party and the people. We will conscientiously perform our duties with a high spirit of responsibility to the party and the people. We will inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work styles, pioneer the way forward, make selfless sacrifice, and make utmost efforts in doing work. We will also resolutely implement the various arrangements and decisions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the autonomous regional party committee; voluntarily subject ourselves to the supervision of the masses, the people's congress, and its standing committee; successfully fulfill the various tasks decided on at this congress through the concerted efforts of cadres at all levels and the masses; and strive to hand in a satisfactory paper of answers to the next people's congress with outstanding achievements five years later.

Reporters responded to Wu Liji's speech with warm applause.

Wu Liji, Zhao Zhihong, Lin Yongsan, Song Zhimin, Yun Bulong, Zhang Tingwu, Shen Shuji, Zhou Weide, and Bao Wenfa then answered questions raised by reporters.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Secretary at Family Planning Forum

SK2705061793 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Wang Xuemei (3769 7185 2734): "Upgrade Family Planning Work to a New Level"]

[Excerpt] The provincial party committee and government held a forum on family planning at the Beifang Mansion on 12 May.

Attending the forum were provincial leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Ma Guoliang, Tian Fengshan, Shan Rongfan, Chen Yunlin, Meng Qingxiang, Yang Guanghong, Wang Xianmin, Li Qinglin, Yu Jingchang, Zhu Dianming, and Zhou Tienong, and party secretaries, mayors, and commissioners of various prefectures and cities.

The achievements have been notable, but the situation remains grim. This summarizes Heilongjiang's population and family planning work. The general level of Heilongjiang's family planning is among the advanced in the country, and the province is listed with the localities of the first category which have a good family planning foundation and a steadily low birthrate. However, the province's sustained population growth resulting from the third birth peak has not been eased, and its rankings of population birthrate and natural growth declined from sixth and seventh, respectively, to 10th and 12th. If we do not extend the degree of reform, it will be difficult for us to retain our advanced position in the country.

At the forum, Sun Weiben urged party and government leaders of all localities to make concerted efforts to upgrade Heilongjiang's family planning to a new level. He said: Effective control of the population growth is the basic prerequisite for attaining the strategic objective and a series of specific targets of our economic and social development for the nineties. If we attach importance to economic development alone and neglect population control, the annual increase of productive forces will be offset by the rapidly swollen basic population figure once the population grows too fast. This will definitely slow down economic growth, affect the improvement of living standards and population quality, and then impede the accomplishment of the province's second-step strategic objective. Therefore, we should take the initiative in

attending to the "two kinds of production" simultaneously, persistently promoting the economy and resolutely reducing the birthrate. Sun Weiben also emphasized: We should correct the misinterpretation of family planning as a product of the planned economy. Family planning will still be very necessary after the socialist market economy system is established. Party and government leaders at all levels should correctly perform the responsibility of implementing the basic national policy of family planning and establish a powerful leadership mechanism. [passage omitted]

Heilongjiang City, Hong Kong Firm Sign Venture

SK2105034893 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] The Heihe city government and the (Heping) Comprehensive Development Corporation in Hong Kong signed a joint venture and cooperation agreement on 20 May. The Hong Kong side will invest 3.169 billion yuan in building Heihe airport, upgrading the Beian-Heihe local railway, [words indistinct] in Heihe city, and in building Heihe [words indistinct] plant, instrument plant, cement plant, and copper mine. The Hong Kong side will also invest 900 million yuan in the (Daheihe) Island comprehensive development project. [words indistinct]

Heilongjiang City Discovers Coal Reserves

SK2105042393 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] Rich coal reserves have been discovered under the southern plain of Erlongshan town in Fujin city. According to prospecting by the No. 110 prospecting team of the Northeast China and Inner Mongolia Coal Industrial Corporation Geological Bureau, this mining area's reserves are estimated at 15 million metric tons or more and are dispersed in an area of 1.34 square km. The coal is of medium- and high-class brown coal.

Heilongjiang Reports Gold Mine Output for 1992

SK2405044993 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 May 93

[Summary] Wulaga Gold Mine in Yichun city produced more than 45,000 liang of gold in 1992 and became a pacesetter among other gold mines in the country.

Jilin Secretary Gives Report at Party Congress

SK2505055393 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 93 pp 1, 2

[Text] In his work report to the sixth provincial party congress [delivered on 24 April], Comrade He Zhukang reviewed and summarized the work done in the past five years. He said: Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and taking Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guide, party organizations at all levels and the people of various nationalities across the province unswervingly implemented the party's basic line; emancipated their minds; worked together; and made great efforts to facilitate reform, opening up, and economic construction during the past five years since the fifth provincial party congress, thus maintaining political and social stability and a sustained economic development and creating a new situation in rejuvenating Jilin.

In these five years, the economy developed very rapidly, the overall economic strength was enhanced continuously, and urban and rural people's living standards showed substantial development. Compared with 1987, the gross domestic product grew 34.8 percent in 1992; revenues 49.5 percent; foreign exchange earned from exports 1.8 times; urban people's per capita cost-of-living income 95.7 percent, or 14.2 percent when allowing for price increases; urban savings deposits 3.2 times; peasants' per capita net income 54.4 percent, or 13.1 percent allowing for price increases; and peasants' savings deposits 1.2 times. The socialist spiritual civilization developed soundly, and a profound change took shape in the masses' mental outlook. Party building and party leadership were strengthened even more. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province withstood the severe tests presented by the political storm that occurred at the turn of spring and summer of 1989 and the radical changes in the international situation. Party members, cadres, and the masses were tempered and improved; further enhanced their socialist faith; and showed unprecedentedly high enthusiasm for accelerating reform, opening up, and socialist modernization. The vast land of Jilin was full of vitality.

The past five years were a period when the people across the province emancipated their minds, changed ideas, and braved the way forward; a period when substantial progress was achieved in reform and opening up, and fairly good results were won in socialist modernization; a period when living standards improved continuously following the rapid economic development; and a period when party building and party leadership were strengthened, and new achievements were scored in the two civilizations.

When summarizing the work of the past five years in his report to the sixth provincial party congress, Comrade He Zhukang said: The work of the past five years can be summarized as the unswerving adherence to the party's basic line guided by the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

1. We always persistently emancipated our minds, uplifted our spirits, and braved the way forward in line with the actual conditions. In the past five years, we always put mind emancipation in first place at every stage of economic construction, reform, and opening up and promoted all work through emancipation of the mind. As far as work guidance was concerned, the provincial party committee paid attention to summarizing experiences and lessons frequently, organized

groups to conduct study and observation in other provinces in a planned manner, and held extensive province-wide discussions on developing the commodity economy and the market economy. Since last year, we have conscientiously studied and implemented the guidelines of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches given during his south China inspection tour and the guidelines of the March plenary session of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and once again created an upsurge in emancipating the mind.

2. We always persistently took economic construction as the central task and made accelerating development the point of departure. All the province's work was firmly focused on this central task, was geared to it, and served it, thus creating powerful public opinion and leading to pooling efforts for developing economic construction in the entire party and entire society. In 1991, thanks to the concerted efforts of the people throughout the province, the industrial sector of the economy was by and large improved, and the tasks for economic improvement and rectification were fulfilled. In that year, the provincial party committee lost no time in putting forward the target and measures for mobilizing the entire province to work hard for three years to push the economy up to a new stage. A good trend of vigorous development thus emerged in economic construction.

3. We always persistently took reform and opening up as an impetus to promote economic development. Jilin's economic structural reform was extended gradually from the microeconomy to the macroeconomy and from the reform of single projects to overall coordinated reform and was continuously promoted in range and quality. The rural reform was deepened continuously. When the responsibility system with household-based output-related contracts as the major form stabilized, the dual management system combining unified operation with independent operation improved, the system of socialized service was established step by step, and the strength of the collective economy was continuously expanded. Urban reform unfolded rapidly. When the autonomy of enterprises was expanded and the contract system improved and developed, the experiment on lifting control on management was expanded, the shareholding system tried out, and the new way of transforming the operating mechanism of state-owned enterprises probed. The reform of the circulation system proceeded fairly rapidly, and the proportion and function of market regulation increased gradually. Transformation of government functions and the organizational reform were being carried out, and the reform of the social security system was also actively conducted.

4. We always adhered to the mass line and relied on the people wholeheartedly. Approaching the issue of how to treat the masses from the perspective of the basic stand, world outlook, and party spirit, the provincial party committee kept firmly in mind the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly; persistently proceeded from people's basic interests when doing work or considering issues; adopted every possible means to do beneficial and practical work for the masses; and made efforts and won achievements in improving urban and rural people's housing conditions, living environment, and employment, in making compulsory education universal, in preventing and treating endemic diseases, in reducing peasants' burdens, and in supporting the poor.

5. We always persistently attended to the two fields of work simultaneously, thus creating a good social and political environment for reform, opening up, and economic construction. We conscientiously implemented Comrade Xiaoping's thoughts on attending to two fields of work simultaneously and emphasized competence in both. While attending to reform and opening up, we conscientiously cracked down on various criminal activities; while attending to economic construction, we attached importance to improving the legal system; and while attending to the production of material products, we paid attention to the production of intellectual products in order to coordinate development of the material civilization and spiritual civilization. In propaganda and ideological work, we persistently took the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as the guide and strived to create a good public opinion and social environment. The strategic position of science, technology, and education was further strengthened. Press and publications, radio and television, culture and art, medical services and public health, and sports flourished and developed continuously. Good results were won in family planning. Thanks to the comprehensive measures for improving public security, strict blows were dealt to serious criminal and economic offenses; social stability and normal work and living order were safeguarded. Through intensive and meticulous ideological and political education, we took a firm and clear-cut stand in dealing with cardinal questions of right and wrong, correctly treated and handled the contradictions among the masses, and consolidated and developed the stable and united political situation.

6. We always persistently strengthened party building and improved party leadership. Since the fifth provincial party congress, especially after the fourth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, the provincial party committee concentrated efforts on and made unremitting efforts in attending to party building in line with the party's basic line and the requirements of the party Central Committee and by proceeding from the need for consolidating the party's position as a ruling party and improving its level as such. It adopted a series of positive ideological, political, and organizational measures and measures concerning work styles to conscientiously solve the problems in party building.

In his report to the sixth provincial party congress, Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: The guiding thought for Jilin's work for the next five years is to implement the 14th National Party Congress guidelines conscientiously; uphold the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line; strengthen party building; improve party leadership; emancipate the mind; seek truth from facts; facilitate

reform and opening up in line with the requirement for establishing the socialist market economy system; rely on science, technology, and education to accelerate economic development; and strive to build Jilin into a developed border province near the sea.

Building a developed border province near the sea is a major policy decision for accelerating Jilin's economic and social development. This decision has a very rich and profound economic, social, ideological, and cultural meaning. It implies a change in ideas, an adjustment of the development strategy, and an improvement in economic and social levels.

Building a developed border province near the sea represents a new understanding of the provincial situation. As a border province near the sea, Jilin is located at the center of Northeast Asia—Japan, Russia, DPRK, ROK, Mongolia, and northeast China. It has a border of more than 1,400 km, is 15 km from the Sea of Japan and merely 4 km from Russia's Posyet Bay, and has advantages in the golden triangle of Tumen Jiang to be developed through international cooperation; in its position as the hub of the Eurasian continental land bridge; and in geographical, human, and labor force resources. We used to regard Jilin as a landlocked province. This blocked our field of vision and tied our hands, making us miss some excellent opportunities. Embracing the idea of a border province near the sea will enable us to observe and analyze issues from a different angle, create many new ideas, accomplish many jobs that we dared not think about or do before, and then emancipate and develop productive forces.

An important meaning of the endeavor of building a developed border province near the sea is to open our border to link the province to the sea, to open the province to make it prosperous, and to build the province into the center of the Northeast Asian economic cooperation zone. The UN Development Program is actively promoting the development of Tumen Jiang area and plans to build the Tumen Jiang delta into the Rotterdam of the East. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly emphasized the need to build several more Hong Kongs and to open up still more because without opening up, development is impossible. We should attach great importance to the changes in the international economic patterns and the new trends in Northeast Asia's regional cooperation, seize the favorable opportunity presented by China's opening wider to the outside world, make the best use of our unique geographical environment and various advantages, expand the fields opened to the outside world, raise the level of opening up, increase the proportion of the export-oriented economy, open and broaden as soon as possible the communications and transportation passageways entering Northeast Asia and our neighboring countries, achieve a breakthrough in accelerating the development and opening up of the areas in the lower reaches of Tumen Jiang, and enable the province to occupy an important position in Northeast Asia's regional economy.

Building a developed border province near the sea means to accelerate reform and construction to enhance the overall strength of the province. By opening up wider to the outside world and importing personnel, funds, technology, and managerial expertise, we should expedite enterprises' technical transformation and change of the operating mechanism; facilitate the establishment of the new system of the socialist market economy; optimize the industrial composition; and achieve rapid growth in the total supply and total demand, improvement in the quality of the economy as a whole, and a higher ranking in the country in overall provincial strength. Building a developed border province near the sea requires a coordinated development in the two civilizations and overall progress in society.

Building a developed border province near the sea represents a correct revelation of the provincial situation and the road of development, a new scientific summary of the province's economic and social development strategy, and a manifestation of the strong desire of the people throughout the province for seizing the opportunity to accelerate the modernization program. We should unify the thinking and will of the people throughout the province concerning this endeavor and mobilize them to make concerted and indomitable efforts to achieve progress.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out in his report: Building a developed border province near the sea is a grand transcentury project. To turn this grand blueprint into reality, we should fulfill the following tasks for economic and social development in the next five years.

Growing steadily to reach 86 billion yuan in 1997, the GNP should increase an average of 12.4 percent and attain the 300-percent increase target three years ahead of schedule.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary industries should develop in a coordinated manner. By 1997, the industrial output value should reach 123 billion yuan, showing an average annual increase of 12.4 percent; the agricultural output value should reach 27 billion yuan, showing an average annual increase of 5.0 percent; the increased value of the tertiary industry should reach 27 billion yuan, showing an average annual increase of 19.0 percent; and the ratio of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in GNP should be 21:48:31.

Economic efficiency should improve notably. By 1997, the profit-tax rate in funds of all industrial enterprises that institute the independent accounting system should reach 10.5 percent; the per-capita productivity of the local state-owned industrial enterprises that institute the independent accounting system should be 31,000 yuan; and revenues should reach 8.37 billion yuan, averaging an 8- percent increase per year.

The basic framework for the socialist market economy system should take shape. State-owned enterprises should transform their operating mechanism in an all-round manner, enter the market, and be truly capable of

independent management, self-development, self-regulation, and managing their own profits and losses responsibly. The market system and the government's system and means of macroeconomic regulation and control should by and large conform to our economic development level.

Exports should be strengthened in economic development and the proportion of the export-oriented economy should be increased. Foreign exchange earnings should account for 25 percent of the GNP by 1997.

People should by and large lead a fairly comfortable life. By 1997, peasants' per-capita net income should reach 1,100 yuan, and urban people's per-capita cost-of-living income should be 2,200 yuan. Construction of urban infrastructural facilities should proceed fairly rapidly, and the functions of central cities should be strengthened notably . Achievements in our nine-year compulsory education and in the elimination of illiteracy should be consolidated and developed. Social welfare should be developed more quickly. Population growth should be kept within 11.5 per thousand, and the quality of life should be upgraded notably.

In his report to the sixth provincial party congress, Comrade He Zhukang listed the following strategic priorities for the province to attend to in the future:

1. We should further strengthen agricultural and rural work, greatly develop township enterprises, and expand the rural economy in all sectors. Based on the needs of socialist modernization and the ideas of developing the socialist market economy and building a developed border province near the sea, we should boost peasants' enthusiasm to the full, continue to reduce their burdens, conscientiously aid the poor, stabilize the household-based output- related contract responsibility system, restructure the economy in line with specific local conditions, intensify construction of rural market towns, and establish a new pattern characterized by large- scale agriculture, large-scale circulation, and large-scale markets.

2. We should greatly expand the export-oriented economy. To build a developed border province near the sea, we should strengthen the function and level of exports in the province's economic development as soon as possible while actively participating in the competition of domestic markets.

3. We should continue to strengthen industry in order of priority to further expand pillar industries and superior industries. Jilin enjoys a fairly good foundation for China's four pillar industries defined at the 14th National Party Congress. In particular, we should continue to greatly strengthen the auto industry and petrochemical industry and fully develop their leading role. Meanwhile, we should greatly accelerate the development of such superior industries as the medical and food industries and the basic raw materials industry and develop and adjust light and textile industries to make our products more competitive and more capable of earning foreign exchange.

4. We should be more courageous in developing the tertiary industry and the nonpublic sectors of the economy. We should further relax policies, give play to the role of the various sectors of the economy, and accelerate the development of the tertiary industry by opening wider to the outside world and by relying on forces from all quarters of society.

5. We should make more efforts to resolve conspicuous contradictions in economic development. The current conspicuous contradictions seriously restricting economic growth are difficulties in transportation, shortages of funds, and a lack of energy resources. Therefore, we should adopt effective measures to overcome these difficulties. We should embrace the idea of large- scale transportation and develop railway, highway, waterway, and airway transportation simultaneously.

We should expedite the development of postal and telecommunications undertakings, make active efforts to build a provincewide modern postal and telecommunications network, install program-controlled local telephone exchange equipment in all the cities at and above the county level, and realize digital long-distance transmission to ensure unimpeded telecommunications systems throughout the province to meet growing needs. We should broaden our thinking, collect construction funds from various channels, and use funds more effectively. We should attach great importance to raising funds from various channels to make up for fund shortages in addition to winning state support, using bank loans successfully and flexibly, and adopting comprehensive measures to enliven the circulation of tied-up funds. We should develop the power industry more rapidly; expedite the construction of key power projects; step up the survey, prospecting, and extracting of coal and oil resources; and achieve success in energy conservation and in the development and use of new energy resources. We should actively open up the channels for energy supplies from outside the province and build stable energy supply bases.

6. We should rely on science, technology, and education to develop the province and attach great importance to the development of high and new technology. We should firmly embrace the ideas that "science and technology are the primary productive forces," and that "education is the foundation for the projects of vital and lasting importance"; greatly strengthen science, technology, and education; boost enthusiasm in all quarters; increase investment in science, technology, and education; adopt realistic measures to develop scientific, technological, and educational undertakings; improve the quality of laborers; and then truly rely on science and technology to develop the economy.

7. We should promote socialist spiritual civilization. This is an important part of the endeavor to build a

developed border province near the sea. We should step up efforts to build the spiritual civilization and, through fruitful work, raise the spiritual civilization to a new level, train the personnel who meet the "four requirements," and establish a new image for Jilin people. With the guidance of the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we should strengthen the ideological and political education in the new situation; upgrade the ideological and cultural quality of the people of the province; and provide powerful spiritual motivation, intellectual support, and political guarantees for reform, opening up, and the modernization program.

We should strengthen the legal system. We should reinforce legislation, step up efforts to formulate and improve local laws and regulations and government rules and regulations, and fully apply the legal means to provide good legal service to reform, opening up, and economic construction. We should strictly and promptly crack down on various criminal activities and the sabotage activities of hostile forces; step up comprehensive improvement of public security; eliminate the various hidden dangers that affect stability and unity; continue the struggle against "pornography" and the "six vices"; resolutely investigate and prohibit the ugly phenomena in society; and create a good social and political environment for reform, opening up, and economic construction.

Jilin Secretary Attends Party Committee Meeting

SK2605134093 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 93 p 1

[By reporter Guo Yuxue (6753 3768 1331): "A New Leading Body Should Have a New Outlook"]

[Text] The first Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee was held on the afternoon of 4 May to discuss and define the Standing Committee's work division and to study the Standing Committee meeting's rules of debate.

All of the 11 newly elected Standing Committee members attended the meeting, and Comrade He Zhukang presided over the meeting and made an important speech.

Comrade He Zhukang said: The new provincial party committee standing committee should effectively guide the people throughout the province to fulfill all the tasks defined by the sixth provincial party congress and should strengthen self-construction to take the lead in fostering a new outlook.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: The solemn mission demands that the new leading body foster a new outlook. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics and building a developed border province near the sea is an important pioneering task of historical significance. As the core of the whole province's leadership, the provincial party committee standing committee should first have the spirit of being undaunted by repeated setbacks and the firm belief of accomplishing the mission, have the dauntless spirit of pioneering the road to advance and daring to try new paths, and have a fine overall quality and a fine spiritual outlook. Only with these qualities will the standing committee be able to lead the people throughout the province in overcoming difficulties and make progress constantly; enhance its coherence and influence; and mobilize the vast numbers of party members, cadres, and the masses in the province to struggle wholeheartedly with greater confidence.

Comrade He Zhukang stressed: A new outlook is epitomized in the images of leaders. The images of leaders are not only the images of individuals but also the images of the party. For the new body to have a new outlook, each and every member of the body is required to change his style and no longer stay attached to the past so that the masses will feel the new outlook of the new body. Comrade Jiang Zemin has recently demanded that we carry forward the great pioneering spirit. According to this demand, and in combination with the arduous task of building a developed border province near the sea, the Standing Committee should foster the good images of "being open and aboveboard, working for the public night and day, going all out to pioneer the road of advance from beginning to end, sedulously striving for diligent administration, earnestly dealing with concrete matters relating to work, uniting and cooperating with others, being sincere with others, and remaining upright and uncorrupted."

By being open and aboveboard and working for the public night and day, we mean that we should be unselfish and magnanimous, stress party spirit, persist in principles, be impartial and upright, be willing to bear the burden of office, pay attention to undertakings, and seek no fame or wealth. Even in a feudal society, people with lofty ideals advocated the spirit of "worrying ahead of the people and enjoying the fruits after the people" and the spirit of "working for the interests of the state regardless of one's personal safety." So, we, as Communists, should all the more regard the party's cause as the starting point and staying point of all our ideas and actions. To invigorate Jilin, we should be willing to bear the burden of office and bear hardships. We should dare to assume responsibility for the jobs assigned to us. Whenever we face contradictions and problems, we should be selfless and fearless and have the courage to tackle hard and difficult cases. For the interests of the party and the people, we should dare to uphold principles and boldly assume responsibility whenever we are required to do so. In doing everything, we should safeguard the prestige of the party and the images of collectives.

By going all out to pioneer the road of advance from beginning to end, we mean that we should emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, be keen in making progress, be brave in blazing new trials, and make this pioneering and creative spirit run through the whole tenure of office. In a sense, the degree of emancipating the mind will determine the dynamics of reform and

opening up and will determine the speed of building the developed border province near the sea. In our work, what is most valuable is to truly solve new problems in a creative way by proceeding from reality, rather than following the outmoded conventions and bad customs.

By sedulously striving for diligent administration and earnestly dealing with concrete matters relating to work, we mean that we should wholeheartedly fulfill our duties, work conscientiously, go all out to make contributions, seek no undeserved reputation, and truly strive for practical results. We should truly grasp the work assigned to us and go deep into realities and grass roots to understand the situation as a whole. Once there are problems, we should have the ability to offer methods, have definite views of our own, do a decisive job, and uphold high standards and high efficiency of the work. In striving for diligent administration, a basic demand is to be concerned with and take into account the situation as a whole and pay attention to thinking of, discussing, and understanding major issues. The so-called major issues are those which have bearing on political stability, economic development, social progress and fundamental interests of the people. These issues have been specifically embodied in the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and the instructions of the central authorities and have been reflected in the execution of the party's purpose. We should work in a creative manner by proceeding from reality, be good at grasping the essence of the matter from appearance, be able to find problems which may give rise to a trend and tendency, be able to discover major problems from minor ones, and be good at making a comprehensive analysis and making policy decisions in an appropriate manner. By dealing with concrete matters relating to work, we mean truly devoting ourselves to work, solving practical problems, and striving for practical results. We should talk less but do more, refrain from mere lip service, seek no results that may cause a sensation, seek no quick success and instant benefit, and devote ourselves to the basic and fundamental work that requires protracted arduous struggle. By earnest service, we mean working assiduously until the goals are attained. Whichever has been proven accurate should be carried to the end without any slacking off. We should strive to accomplish some tangible and major results every year.

Uniting and cooperating with others and being sincere with others, we should attach importance to the cause of the party and the interests of the people, enhance our party spirit and confidence, and regard the adherence to the party's basic line and the endeavor of building a developed border province near the sea as the ideological foundation for the unity of the standing committee members. We should trust, respect, and support each other and communicate with others in work and thinking. We should say what is on our minds; treat others frankly; place different opinions on the table; and strive for a common understanding through criticism, self-criticism, and calm discussion. In doing major things, we should stress principles, and in doing minor things, we should stress style. We should have the spirit of crediting others with achievements but crediting ourselves for mistakes. We should be open-minded and magnanimous. We should have the sense of taking the situation as a whole into account and the sense of viewing the situation as a whole. When studying issues and handling affairs, each and every comrade should approach the part from the high plane of the whole and should not pound the whole with the work of the part. In judging a situation, a person, and a thing, we should look at the main trend and favorable factors but not at negative factors and unfavorable things. We should unite with one another to form a concerted effort in order to commonly accomplish the great cause of building a developed border province near the sea.

By remaining upright and uncorrupted, we mean that we should be honest and clean in performing official duties and seek no personal gains. Standing committee members should take the lead and set an example for others in persisting in party spirit and principles, resolutely oppose and resist all sorts of unhealthy trends, oppose extravagance and waste, and take the lead in working hard and practicing economy. Standing committee members should not only be honest and strict with themselves but also actually ensure the administrative honesty of the departments administered by them. They should also resolutely struggle against the phenomena of corruption and against all evil trends that infringe upon the interests of the party and the people.

Comrade He Zhukang said: A new outlook is valued for its practice. The overall images of the leading body are the external expression of the internal character and morals of leaders and are the impressions of the masses on leaders' behaviors. What is important is actions and not words. When the masses judge cadres, they mainly see practical actions and work results. To realize the magnificent blueprint of building a developed border province near the sea, we are required to work hard in a down-to-earth manner. We should practically lead the masses to do some tangible and major things that will probably change the outlook of localities so that we can win the understanding and trust of the masses with our work achievements.

Regarding the current work, Comrade He Zhukang stressed the following four aspects. First, we should continue to pay attention to economic work. Leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial government should directly assume responsibility for enabling some large and medium state-owned enterprises to have great vitality and display their role as the backbone of enterprises. Leaders should also organize forces to draw up the plan for invigorating Jilin through science and technology, high and new technology in particular, and should adopt effective measures to rapidly develop the foodstuff industry and medical industry. Second, we should firmly promote organizational reform. In line with the principle of separating the functions of government from those of enterprises and the principle of streamlining the size of staff and

improving efficiency, we should accelerate the pace of organizational reform and attain the goals of changing functions, bringing the relations between various sectors into better balance, streamlining the size of staff and simplifying administrative procedures, and improving work efficiency. Third, we should grasp party building and administrative honesty in an even more realistic manner. We should conscientiously implement the provincial party committee's "decision on upholding democratic centralism by leading bodies." We should pay special attention to studying Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in order to enhance our understanding of the theory. We should strengthen the building of ideology and work style of the leading body. We should conduct examination among the members of the leading body and give reward and punishment to them as deserved. We should pay attention to building the ranks of reserve cadres. We should resolutely punish the corrupt, seriously investigate and deal with the cases of embezzlement and bribery, power-money trading, the abuse of power for personal gain, and dereliction of duties due to too much bureaucracy. We should pay attention to investigating and dealing with major and appalling cases and resolutely correcting the unhealthy trends of some departments and trades. We should keep abreast of the new circumstances and new characteristics of the socialist market economy and establish a scientific and effective supervisory mechanism for maintaining administrative honesty. We should pay high attention to the problems with regard to the mood of society, strengthen the guidance by media and ideological education, carry forward the fine tradition of working arduously and building up the country through thrift and hard work, and preserve the purity of party and government organs. Fourth, we should pay attention to implementing the provincial party congress guidelines. We should extensively publicize the guidelines of the congress and orient the initiative of the people throughout the province to the practice of building a developed border province near the sea. Leading comrades at all levels of all departments should take the lead in studying documents and should relay and explain the guidelines of the congress to cadres. We should organize forces to draw up as quickly as possible the plans, goals, and demands for building a developed border province near the sea.

At the meeting, Comrade Gao Yan gave a brief account of the provincial government's current economic situation and work priorities in the second quarter. He said: Government work should be aimed at thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the 14th CPC National Congress and the sixth provincial party congress. To make the government work a success, the key lies in strengthening party leadership. The provincial government should pay attention to doing various items of work well under the leadership of the provincial party committee and should strengthen structural readjustment, technological transformation, and enterprise management, with focus on improving economic efficiency. Centering on building a developed border province near the sea, we should change the style of work and pay attention to all items of work until results are achieved. The new leading body of the provincial party committee's standing committee have unanimously agreed to foster a new outlook and images and push forward with full confidence the cause of building a developed border province near the sea.

Jilin Governor Delivers Speech on 1993 Tasks

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[Text] Governor Gao Yan stressed at the second plenum of the provincial people's government, which was held 5 May, that all work should be carried out along with the target of building Jilin into a border and coastal province. Efforts should be made to organize all forces to improve the province's economy to a new level in line with the target and to have the province become better-off as soon as possible and engage in the building of modernizations.

Governor Gao Yan presided over the plenum and delivered an important speech on the issue of how to implement the spirit of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council directives on achieving success in the economic work and the spirit of the sixth provincial CPC congress as well as on the issue of how to further promote the province's economy to achieve better development. Vice Governor Liu Xilin delivered a report on the implementation of 1992 targets of improving the province's economy to a new level and on the economic situation scored in the first quarter of this year.

Governor Gao Yan first put forward in his speech the demands of studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth provincial CPC congress. He said: The strategic target adopted at the sixth provincial CPC congress with regard to building Jilin into a border and coastal province represents an important policy decision made by the provincial party committee after judging the hour and seizing up the situation, after proceeding from the strategic position and role of our province in Northeast Asia, and after gearing the province to the world and the future. The strategic target also indicates that our province has entered a new development period of opening up. We should earnestly study and implement in an overall way the spirit of the sixth provincial CPC congress and deeply understand the strategic significance on building Jilin into a developed border and coastal province. Efforts should be made to seize the opportunity and to accelerate the pace of reform, opening up, and economic construction. In line with the demands of building Jilin into a developed border and coastal province, various localities and departments should bear their reality in minds and firmly grasp studies. They should also readjust their development strategy, integrate their development with the overall target, have their eyes on the long-term plan, base themselves upon the immediate interests, define their periodic target of enforcement, and vigorously implement their target for every period.

In citing the current economic work in his speech, Governor Gao Yan pointed out that efforts should be made to seize the situation and the opportunity and to maintain the fast and good development of the economy. He said: By judging from the first quarter, the province's situation in the overall economic operation was normal and the economic development was healthy. Along with implementing a series of policies and measures of relieving the peasants' burdens, the province succeeded in bringing the peasants' enthusiasm into play and the progress of farming preparations and of spring farming was smooth. Township enterprises achieved extraordinary development and industrial enterprises maintained a faster speed in growth. The norm of some economic results was somewhat upgraded. The progress of building key projects was accelerated. The special policy on investing money in basic industries, such energy resources, communications, and post and telecommunications, was continuously enforced. The development of tertiary industry further drew attention. Markets were brisk and the general level of retail prices basically tended to stability. The economic relations with foreign countries and foreign trade were lively and the total volume of imports and exports showed a greater increase. The utilization of foreign capital achieved again a new and prominent progress. Prominent problems currently cropping up in economic development include the flawed increase of industrial growth and of economic results as well as the standstill of relieving the contradictions in funds and transportation. The governor pointed out: In line with the the CPC Central Committee and State Council demands on successfully conducting the economic work, we should correctly analyze and seize up the situation in an overall way. An emergent task undertaken by governments at all levels at present is to accelerate the development and to realize an increase in both growth and efficacy simultaneously on the premise of increasing economic results and optimizing the structure. In fulfilling this task, we must clarify our understanding, unify our thinking, and unswervingly carry it out. The mission of top priority at present is to seize up the golden season of the second quarter and to accelerate the pace of economic development and particularly the pace of industrial development. First, we should broaden the measures of organizing production. Second, we should make a large breakthrough in encouraging enterprises to switch their losses to profits. Third, a good job should be done in realistically dealing with the problem of weak management among some enterprises. Fourth, continuous efforts should be made to relieve the contradictions in funds and transportation. Fifth, strenuous efforts should be made to carry out the construction of key projects. In addition, we should accelerate the development of local industries and particularly foodstuffs industries, medical industry, light industry, textile industry, and electronic industry. We should continuously put the agricultural emphasis on protecting or bringing the peasants' enthusiasm into play; developing grain production stably, the diversified economy actively, and township enterprises vigorously; accelerating the development of tertiary industry; and on making the rural economy prosperous in an overall way.

Governor Gao Yan pointed out: In line with the demand of building Jilin into a developed border and coastal province, we should further accelerate the pace of opening the province to the outside world and deepening the reform. In building Jilin into a developed border and coastal province, it is most important for us to further broaden the program of opening up. The current emphasis should be placed on exploiting border areas and building passages to the sea. Efforts should be made to firmly grasp the construction of railways, highways, ports, and passages for opening up in the border areas of Hunchun. We should further quicken the building of economic development zones that are vanguard areas in opening the province to the outside world and also the experimental districts of deepening the reform. Hereafter, the provincial authorities will no longer approve in principle the opening of new development zones. Their work emphasis will be placed on having the 16 existing development zones and particularly the four state-level zones achieve successful development. We should foster a broad sense of economic relations with foreign countries and of foreign trade and vigorously develop the export-oriented economy. Effective methods in this regard are to dispatch more personnel to go to foreign countries and to invite more foreign experts and businessmen to come to the province. We should formulate projects in this regard and have the major targets of these projects be placed on enterprises and particularly on encouraging more large and medium enterprises to enter international markets. We should utilize large and good projects to introduce large financial groups and investments.

The way to deal with the deep-rooted contradictions cropping up in economic development lies on reforms. In conducting reform among enterprises at present, a good job should be done in emphatically implementing the "regulations" and the "methods of enforcement" published by our province. The number of enterprises that have shifted their business mechanism and taken up the pilot work of reform before others should reach more than 130 this year. Efforts should be made to quicken the reform in the systems of property rights. We should take a large step in conducting the pilot work of share-holding systems, carrying out mergence between "state-owned and privately run" enterprises. Meanwhile, we should vigorously conduct comprehensive and auxiliary reforms that are suitable to the shifting of enterprise mechanism and to the reform in the systems of property right.

Governor Gao Yan pointed out: Along with increasing economic results, a good job should be done in carrying out the following "four transformations": First, we should turn the strong points of our geographical position into the convenient conditions of our action. We should correctly understand that our province occupies

an obviously superior position in the international economic cooperation of northeast Asia. To make good use of this strong point, we should place our work emphasis on seizing up the opportunity; broaden the fields of opening up; and upgrade the levels of opening up. Second, we should carry out the transformation of strong points in natural resources and turn these strong points into economic results. In addition to broadening the exploitation of natural resources, we should also bring in foreign capital and advanced technologies to upgrade the capability and level of production through the way of broadening the opening up. In developing or utilizing natural resources, we should not only bear the scope in our minds but also pay attention to having a high starting point. We should aim our development at both domestic and foreign markets, carry out surface and underground exploitations simultaneously, and concentrate our efforts on intensive and precise processing. Third, we should carry out transformation among farm and sideline products and in the foundation of existing industrial technologies. To increase the economic result in agriculture, we must seize up the two links of production and processing and increase the proportion of the export-oriented agriculture in the agricultural production as a whole. To make full use of the existing industrial foundation, to quicken the industrial development, and to increase economic results, we must grasp the development of medium- and low-grade products of raw material industries and conduct the technical renovations of existing enterprises. Fourth, we should carry out the transformation of strong points in science and technology and education. In carrying out the transformation of science and technology, we should first grasp development and second turn the scientific and technological results into productive forces. Through this transformation, we should enable more scientific and technological results to be suitable to the productive process and turn these results into practical productive forces and economic benefits.

Lastly, Governor Gao Yan stressed that efforts should be made to enhance the leadership, to change the work style, and to truly grasp the work and do practical deeds to the work. Leading personnel in various localities and departments should strengthen their consciousness of seizing up the opportunity and their sense of responsibility and missions. They should emancipate their minds, seek truth from facts, boldly engage in practice, and pioneer a road of advance. They should also concentrate their main efforts on discussing or grasping major matters, firmly grasp these matters, and carry them out through to the end so as to strive to make them succeed. In conducting reform in the administrative structure, we should maintain the normal working order of organs. We should uphold the principle of grasping material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously. Efforts should be made to grasp material civilization, opening up, and administrative honesty on the one hand; and to grasp spiritual civilization, development, and anti corruption on the other hand. By displaying the spirit of seizing every minute, we should work hard and vigorously grasp the implementation of guidelines so as to make contributions to building Jilin into a developed border and coastal province.

Attending the plenum were Wang Guofa and Wei Minxue, vice governors of the province; Sang Fengwen, secretary general of the provincial people's government; and staffers from the provincial people's government. Attending the plenum as observers were officials in charge of planning work of various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefecture, including vice mayors, deputy heads, and deputy commissioners; as well as responsible comrades from the relevant departments of the provincial people's government. Among those who were invited to the plenum were responsible comrades concerned from the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, the provincial trade union council, the provincial Communist Youth League committee, and the provincial women's federation.

Jilin Secretary Inspects Changchun Plants

SK2505133693 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 93 pp 1,2

[By reporter Guo Yuxue (6753 3768 1331): "Grasp the Weak Link and Invigorate State-Owned Enterprises"]

[Text] To do a good job in implementing the sixth provincial party congress guidelines, provincial party Secretary He Zhukang took the lead in going deeply to the grass roots to conduct investigation and study and to firmly implement the guidelines. On 5 May, he led relevant leaders of the province and Changchun city to investigate two major money-losing units—the No. 1 Radio Plant and a bicycle plant—and to study and explore ways to cope with the changes in the situation, to change the operational mechanism, to raise economic efficiency, to rapidly end deficits and increase profits, and to invigorate state-owned large and medium enterprises as well as the enterprises' responsible people.

In the course of investigation and study, Comrade He Zhukang carefully examined the laboratory and the production line of the No. 1 Radio Plant, listened to work briefings given by responsible people of the two plants, and helped them study ways to solve specific problems which they encountered in the course of developing new products and switching their production to the manufacture of other products. He was accompanied by relevant provincial and Changchun city leaders during the inspection.

Comrade He Zhukang said: State-owned enterprises are now at a major turning point under the new situation in which the socialist market economy is being vigorously developed. The situation facing some money-losing enterprises has become more severe. In particular, some money-losing enterprises must clearly recognize the two prospects facing them: If they firmly grasp and successfully carry out their work, they will be able to bridge over

the temporary difficulties and embark on a path of sound development; and if they fail to do so, they will go bankrupt and be closed down. It is true that the government's support and help are important in the course of ending the deficit situation and enabling enterprises to get out of difficulty, but the fundamental way to solve this is to rely on enterprises themselves and on the common efforts of all staff and workers. More importantly, we should recognize the great difficulties but not be dispirited in face of difficulties. We should look squarely at the difficulties, be unwilling to lag behind, study problems with an active attitude, enhance spirit, strengthen confidence, advance in a pioneering spirit, and strive to open up a new path for existence and development in the course of market competition.

Comrade He Zhukang stressed: We should pay full attention to displaying the role of state-owned large and medium enterprises, realistically grasp the work of invigorating state-owned large and medium enterprises and strive to solve the problems on deficits of some state-owned large and medium enterprises. Through the efforts of all, noticeable achievements were made in ending deficits in the whole province during last year. However, the task of ending deficits has remained heavy and this has remained one of the weak aspects restricting our province's economic development. Both the higher and lower levels must make concerted and strenuous efforts to solve this. In the current economic work, we must regard ending the deficits of some state-owned large and medium enterprises and solving the problem of low efficiency as important tasks, and must grasp it well. How can we effectively grasp this work? On the one hand, we should pay attention to solving the current problems so as to settle the matter of extreme urgency; meanwhile, we should pay attention to and study the development strategy of enterprises, conscientiously study the production strategy and the enterprise development strategy with a market economic view and in accordance with the demand of developing the market economy, recognize the development trend, pay attention to solving the current issues and to long-term development and comprehensively study the issues. In addition to money-losing enterprises, all enterprises with difficulties should also pay attention to this point. Enterprises which are being developed and upgraded should also pay attention. Some problems have recently emerged in the course of the world's economic development which merit our attention. We must be good at absorbing the foreign economic experiences and lessons of foreign enterprises in the course of their development.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: To gain a firm footing during the acute market competition, enterprises must do a good job in readjusting the enterprise production set-up, product mix, and enterprise organizational structure in the course of deepening reform. To accelerate technological transformation and develop new products, we must firmly grasp the current favorable opportunity.

We should try by all possible means to increase the production of products badly needed on the market. The readjustment of enterprise organizational structure is not limited to enterprises' internal readjustment only. It also includes cooperation and reorganization among enterprises. It is necessary to follow the road of developing enterprise groups. Developing enterprise groups is an inevitable development trend. Without developing enterprise groups, it is difficult for individual enterprises to gain advantages and victory in the course of competition. All enterprises should gradually participate in the enterprise groups or to form an enterprise group. In this regard, we must stand high and look far ahead, be prepared for danger in times of peace, and have a long-term point of view. During structural readjustment, we must implement a new mechanism and new methods in new plants, new workshops and new products, carry out two systems in a plant, meet high standards, set strict demands, and lay a foundation for future development.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: To invigorate state-owned large and medium enterprises, we must have new ideas, which means that we must have the ideas of opening up and of the market, and must jump out of the original pattern. The sixth provincial party congress' proposal of building a developed border province near the sea is aimed at changing the past development ideas, turning the past habit of only serving the domestic markets to serving both the international and domestic markets, strengthen the ideology and measures on opening up, place opening up in the lead while accelerating economic development and building a developed border province near the sea, and enable Jilin to recognize itself, to base itself on China's actual conditions, to march toward the world, and to study issues from a higher and broader angle in an effort to accelerate Jilin's development.

Comrade He Zhukang pointed out: Currently, the key to ending the deficits of enterprises lies in solving specific issues. Regarding the work of ending deficits, we must have full-time personnel to take the lead and relevant departments to join in, and must study and solve the problems of each and every enterprise. We must pay attention to the specific issues, grasp the work firmly, and establish the responsibility system. Some old enterprises have a fairly great number of problems left over from the past which we must solve gradually in the order of their importance and urgency. We must make a prompt decision to solve problems which we must solve but have not been solved. We must not delay the decision for a long time and lose the opportunity.

Su Rong, member of the provincial party committee standing committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee; Wang Yunkun, member of the provincial party committee standing committee and secretary of the Changchun city party committee; Mi Fengjun, mayor of Changchun; and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial-level departments,

including the general office of the provincial party committee, the provincial planning and economic commission, the provincial financial department, the provincial light industrial department, and the provincial electronics bureau; and responsible comrades of the relevant departments of Changchun participated in this investigation and study.

He Zhukang and his entourage also inspected the Changchun Automobile Engineering and Plastic Products Plant which has just been completed.

Sales in Liaoning Rural Markets Decline

SK2605015193 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] Recently, the province's rural markets have witnessed a situation seldom seen for many years. That is, rural markets have not been brisk even during the busy season, and commodity sales have declined in an allround manner. According to statistics, from January to April, the sales volume of means of agricultural production of supply and marketing cooperatives in the province declined by 13.3 percent from the same period last year. A survey shows that the major reasons for this situation is that some localities have had difficulties in selling grain, thus making peasants have no sufficient money in their hand. In addition, most of the prices of means of agricultural production have raised, thus dampening peasants' enthusiasm in buying means of agricultural production.

Liaoning Secretary Attends Congress Meeting

SK2605014393 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 May 93

[Text] The second standing committee meeting of the eighth provincial people's congress was held in Shenyang 25 May. Yu Xiling, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Chairman Quan Shuren; Vice Chairmen Feng Yousong, Li Jun, Bi Xizhen, Gao Jizhong, and Qi Zheng; Secretary General Hu Jiyan; and 42 provincial people's congress members. Attending the meeting as observers were Zhang Rongming, vice governor of the province; Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial higher people's court; Wang Zhenhua, deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of people's congress standing committees of various cities; and persons of pertinent departments of the province.

The meeting's participants first listened to and adopted the explanation made by Hu Jiyan, secretary general of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the draft agenda items and schedule of the second standing committee meeting of the eighth provincial people's congress. Then, they listened to the report made by Zhang Zhixin, member of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on inspection of the implementation of the law on protecting women's rights and interests; the explanation made by (Li Wen), director of the provincial public health department, on Liaoning's draft regulation on patriotic public health management; the explanation made by Hu Jiyan, secretary general of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the province's draft regulation on supervision over People's Congresses at or above the county level and their Standing Committees; and the report made by Zhang Jieying, member of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, on the examination of Anshan city's regulation on making the city green.

That very afternoon, members discussed these reports and explanations in groups.

Liaoning Publishes Urban Youth Newspaper

SK2505054693 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 93 p 1

[Text] On 28 April, editors and reporters of SHENYANG QINGNIAN BAO [SHENYANG YOUTH NEWS] have released news for themselves: SHENYANG QINGNIAN BAO has marked the 10th anniversary of its publication, DUSHI QINGNIAN BAO [URBAN YOUTH NEWS] has formally started publication, and the periodical "RENSHENG SHILIUQI" [LIFE IN SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN] has been distributed publicly.

SHENYANG QINGNIAN BAO formally started publication in April 1983. After braving 10 years of storm, this paper is now gradually becoming mature. During the past 10 years, the staff of this paper have written the paper's fighting history with the happiness from their work and with the hardships from their struggle. Now, it possesses tens of thousands of readers spreading all over the country and possesses writers scattered all over the country. It has played an important role among the country's papers and periodicals oriented to youths and has been well received by the vast numbers of readers.

To meet the demand of the development of the situation, SHENYANG QINGNIAN BAO has been renamed DUSHI QINGNIAN BAO. In four mo and eight pages, this renamed paper will be distributed all over the country. Standing in the height of various large cities in the country and from the angel of modern life, this paper will reflect and report the problems and phenomena cropping up in social life and will strive to provide excellent spiritual mental nourishment for the vast numbers of readers with a distinctive, unrestrained, new, and profound style.

The periodical "RENSHENG SHILIUQI" [LIFE IN SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN] is a multipurpose periodical oriented to all middle school students in the country that was founded by the SHENYANG QINGNIAN BAO Agency. Since it started publication in December 1992, this periodical has been well received by middle school students and teachers and by parents of

students. In March 1993, with State Press and Publications Administration approval, this periodical began being publicly distributed all over the country.

Leading comrades of the pertinent departments of the province and Shenyang city and people from the press circles attended the news releasing meeting.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary on Improving Work of Congresses

HK2705034993 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] At the meeting of the third standing committee of the eighth provincial people's congress, which concluded yesterday morning [22 May], provincial party Secretary Gu Jinchi stressed that the work of people's congresses should serve the central task of economic construction; [words indistinct]; and ensure to bring about a great development in economic construction, reform, and opening up.

Gu Jinchi indicated: At present, people's congresses should acquire a clearer understanding of their own key tasks under the new situation; meet the demands forwarded by the party's line, principles, and policies; concentrate their efforts on realizing the strategic objective to push Gansu's economic construction onto a new stage; pay close attention to the building of a socialist democratic and legal system; give play to their functions and roles and do a good job in supervision; continue strengthening the work of legislature, especially speeding up the pace of economic legislature; and strive to provide a sound legal environment for reform, opening up, and economic construction.

To fulfill the above tasks, Gu Jinchi urged people's congresses to reinforce their own building in a down-to-earth manner, for successful self-building serves as an important basis for the people's congresses to carry out its work in all fields.

Meanwhile, party committees should constantly strengthen and improve their leadership over the work of people's congresses, support people's congresses to exercise their power and authority according to the law, give full play to the functions and roles of people's congresses and their standing committees, put into effect the intentions of the provincial party committee, and build people's congresses into organs of state power worthy of the name.

Gansu Secretary, Governor on Flexible Policy

HK2705060693 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 May 93

[Excerpts] At a seminar on making full and flexible use of policies specially designed for inland open cities with a view to accelerating Lanzhou's economic development, which ended yesterday [22 May], provincial party Secretary Gu Jinchi called for efforts to make full and flexible use of policies specially designed for inland open cities and to bring about new breakthroughs in boldly and appropriately applying these policies.

Gu Jinchi indicated: Over the past a couple of days, comrades participating in the meeting have conscientiously focused their discussions on the subject of making full and flexible use of policies specially designed for inland open cities to accelerate Lanzhou's economic development; as a result, consensus has been reached on a number of major issues. [passage omitted]

Gu Jinchi expressed hope that all departments at the provincial level and comrades working in Lanzhou could continue to emancipate their minds, make full and flexible use of policies specially designed for inland open cities, and seek unity of thinking among cadres at all levels under the new situation. [passage omitted]

Governor Yan Haiwan emphatically pointed out from the angle of the government's work: The entire province should acquire a clearer understanding of Lanzhou's strategic position in Gansu's economic development as a whole. The provincial government and relevant departments at all levels should support and help Lanzhou accelerate its general economic development. He also hoped that Lanzhou city and relevant departments can make proper use of policies, succeed in their work, strive to attain remarkable results in all fields of endeavor, and promote the economic development of the entire province. [passage omitted]

'Major' Criminal Offenses Increase in Qinghai

HK2505143793 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 May 93

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning [22 May], the provincial party committee political and law committee held an enlarged meeting to conduct a special discussion on the province's failure to effectively crack down on major criminal offenses.

During the period of January thru April this year, Xining city saw an 8.6-percent increase over the same period last year in major criminal cases as a proportion of the total criminal cases filed for investigation and prosecution. Judging from cases in several major categories, the number of cases involving arms manufacturing and sales, murder, robbery, rape, and major gang crimes has exhibited a tendency to increase. The situation has become even more serious now that several major homicide cases have occurred in quick succession in Xining city and in Haidong and Hainan Autonomous Prefectures since Chinese New Year. All these cases, in which people were murdered with guns, murdered following rapes or robberies, or murdered for money, have had a very negative effect on society.

Although this kind of situation can be attributed to many objective causes, one root cause is that our law enforcement departments have failed to rigorously enforce laws and regulations, have failed to deal severe and effective blows at major offenders, and have failed to terrorize criminals with a strong deterrent force.

All leading cadres in charge of political and legal affairs at the provincial, city, and [words indistinct] levels, who participated in the enlarged meeting, examined and analyzed the major reasons behind their failure to deal effective and severe blows at major criminals and put forward a number of measures with a view to improving this situation. [passage omitted]

Qinghai Secretary on Developing Rural Enterprises

HK2405143193 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] At a meeting to review the experiences of township and town enterprises held in Haidong Prefecture on 19 May, provincial party Secretary Yin Kesheng emphatically pointed out: At present, we must do our work conscientiously and must actually seize opportunities to further quicken the pace of developing township and town enterprises in our province.

In the first four months of this year, development in Haidong Prefecture's township and town enterprises noticeably accelerated. The total output value fulfilled by the township and town enterprises throughout the prefecture exceeded 87 million yuan. Of this, industrial output value totaled more than 83 million yuan, an increase of approximately 73 percent over the same period last year.

In his speech, Secretary Yin Kesheng fully affirmed the achievements made by Haidong Prefecture's township and town enterprises. Meanwhile, he pointed out: Haidong Prefecture's township and town enterprises are playing a decisive role among the province's township and town enterprises. The success of Haidong Prefecture's township and town enterprises will contribute to the invigoration of township and town enterprises throughout the province, which will in turn play a positive role in promoting the development of the national economy throughout the province. Therefore, the comrades in Haidong Prefecture should stand on the high plane of the province's economic development, should fully understand the great importance of developing township and town enterprises, should mobilize the initiative of developing township and town enterprises from various quarters, and should further expedite the development speed of township and town enterprises to set a good example for township and town enterprises across the province.

Yin Kesheng said: In the past, we missed several opportunities for developing township and town enterprises. There are few opportunities today, and we cannot afford to miss any more. The conditions in Haidong Prefecture are comparatively favorable in communications, information, talented people, and other areas; there is a sound foundation for the township and town enterprises in Haidong Prefecture; the masses are enthusiastic about developing township and town enterprises; and preferential policies have been granted by the state and provincial authorities. The Haidong Prefecture must seize the opportunity to develop township and town enterprises. The key to seizing opportunities lies in doing solid work in the style of tackling concrete matters. We should make the best use of our time in handling several practical things. Only those who are bold in meeting competition and exploring new methods can seize hold of opportunities.

Yin Kesheng said: To develop township and town enterprises, we should further emancipate our minds, genuinely relax control on policy, and create the best environment for township and town enterprises. At the same time, all localities should genuinely intensify leadership over township and town enterprises, and all departments should enthusiastically serve township and town enterprises. We will take the service provided to township and town enterprises as one of the major aspects in assessing the performance of leading cadres at all levels.

Vice Governor Ma Yuanbiao also attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

Shaanxi Secretary on Institutional Reform

HK2705060093 Xian Shaanxi People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0500 GMT 26 May 93

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and government held a mobilization meeting yesterday afternoon on institutional reform for organs directly under the provincial authorities. Provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing presided over the meeting and Governor Bai Qingcai delivered a mobilization speech. [passage omitted]

Bai Qingcai indicated in his speech: The institutional reform for organs directly under the provincial authorities is different from previous institutional reforms, for it is aimed at attaining the significant objective of gearing ourselves to the needs of the socialist market economic development. [passage omitted]

Bai Qingcai noted: Through readjustment and reform, the provincial party and government will retain 57 administrative organs at the secondary departmental level and above, and the number will go to 58 with the addition of the Provincial Advisers' Office. This figure shows that 25 out of 83 existing administrative positions will be cut, a 30.12 percent reduction. [passage omitted]

Provincial party Secretary Zhang Boxing said in his speech: This institutional reform is carried out under the new situation of building up a socialist market economic system. We should meet the demands of this new situation, create conditions and a sound environment for the establishment of the socialist market economic system, and ensure the fulfillment of all economic construction tasks organizationally and structurally.

Government To Discuss Copyrights With U.S.

OW2705082793 Taipei CNA in English 0741 GMT 27 May 93

[Text] Taipei, May 27 (CNA)—The government will seek to redress discrepancies in Taiwan's copyright agreement with the United States, a ranking official said Wednesday [26 May].

Conceding that stipulation of the agreement is somewhat incomplete, Vice Economic Affairs Minister Sheu Ke-sheng pledged that his ministry will take steps to help resolve disputes causing from the accord. [sentence as received]

Sheu made these remarks after domestic manufacturers complained that the copyright pact has adversely affected their business interests.

The complaints mounted after the U.S. District Court in Tucson, Arizona, recently ordered the two Taiwan firms NTDEC and Nintendo Electronic Co. to pay U.S.$24 million in damages to Nintendo of America, Inc. for selling counterfeit Nintendo video game cartridges in the United States.

While the two firms have decided to appeal the verdict, some executives of the information industry here pointed out that the "Nintendo" issue reflected aftereffects of the copyright agreement.

The vice minister, however, declined to talk on the issue, saying "it's improper to comment on a lawsuit."

Intellectual Property Rights Bureau Planned

OW2605123193 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 16 May 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Economic Affairs will establish an Intellectual Property Rights Affairs Bureau under its authority prior to the establishment of a cabinet-level administration for the job.

According to a reliable source with the Economics Ministry, the bureau will deal with intellectual property rights registration and administration. Currently, seven agencies under the authority of different ministries handle such matters. The source noted long-time plans also call for the establishment of specialized regional courts that will try intellectual property rights cases.

In related news, Economics Minister P. K. Chiang left for the United States Saturday [15 May] to address a conference of the U.S.-ROC [Republic of China] Economic Council and meet with high-ranking trade officials and congressmen to discuss issues related to intellectual property rights.

Local newspapers reported that Chiang will meet with the U.S. Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown and the U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor during his one-week tour, but officials in Taipei declined to confirm or deny this.

Cable TV Asked To Pay for Music Rights

OW2605122993 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 23 May 93

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Cable television operators are being asked by the ROC [Republic of China] Music Rights Organization to pay for their rights to music they broadcast during program intermissions or on KTV Star channels. But the organization is having difficulties finding the cable TV operators since they are illegal and refuse to work with the organization.

A spokesman for the ROC Copyright Society said the three national television channels will pay for the rights to the music they use.

Shanghai Air Meeting 'One-Way Communication'

OW2605155493 Taipei CNA in English 1435 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Shanghai, May 26 (CNA)—It will be a long time before the two sides of the Taiwan Straits establish formal air links which are mutually beneficial and acceptable, Taiwan air transportation industry delegates who attended a meeting in Shanghai said Wednesday [26 May] morning.

Most of the 30-odd Taiwan delegates, from international and domestic airlines in Taiwan, were disappointed with the two-day meeting, which by accounts was a one-way communication with mainland authorities doing the talking.

Taipei representatives were disappointed with the mainland's pressing for quick direct air links between Taiwan and the mainland under a framework whereby Taiwan would be apportioned the status of a local government of China and the Taiwan route regarded as a domestic route.

Taiwan delegates finally got an opportunity to present their views on the last day of the conference, suggesting as a start that talks are initiated between the Taipei air transport dealers association and the China Civil Aviation Association and carried out on a monthly basis.

Ke Deming, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, proposed in his speech to the meeting yesterday that direct flights between Taiwan and the mainland start as early as possible under the principle of "one China, direct and bilateral transportation, and reciprocity."

Ke also declared that Taiwan airlines would be able to operate direct flights to Mainland China for an unspecified period and enjoy business benefits before their mainland counterparts.

Ke said the mainland air transportation market grew by a factor of 19 in a span of four short years between 1987 and 1992. Currently, the mainland maintains 500 domestic routes reaching 109 cities, and 58 international routes serving 53 cities in 38 countries, he said.

Since November 1987 when Taiwan lifted a ban on private visits to the mainland, people from Taiwan have made more than 4.2 million visits to the mainland for tourism, investment and visiting relatives. The in-bound flood of people from Taiwan has been indeed a contributing factor in the mainland's air transportation boom, ke commented.

He said there are currently 12,000 Taiwan-financed companies operate on the mainland with total investment capital reaching US$7.5 billion. "It is pitiful that such a huge amount of air transportation between the two sides should have to be handled through a third place, namely Hong Kong, costing not only money but also time," Ke added.

In Taipei, Kao Koong-lian, vice chairman of the Mainland Affairs Council, urged the meeting delegates not to harbor any fantasies about direct flights with the mainland, saying such a development is impossible while Beijing refuses to recognize the ROC [Republic of China] as an independent political entity and drop its threat to use force against Taiwan.

Taipei, Beijing Probe 'Liquid Heroin' Seizure

OW2605144493 Taipei CNA in English 1415 GMT 26 May 93

[Text] Taipei, May 26 (CNA)—Two men were nabbed Tuesday for smuggling "liquid heroin" from mainland to Taiwan, the first seizure of its kind in Taiwan drug enforcement history.

According to officials of the Bureau of Investigation, Tsai Ming-yang, 39, and Chiang Teng-yi, 30, two residents of Sanchung in suburban Taipei, went to Kunming in southern China on April 26 where they bought 11 heroin bricks weighing about four kilograms.

The duo brought back two bricks of the heroin to Taipei on May 24, dissolved in water and contained in a maotai liquor bottle, bureau officials said.

The two men admitted that nine other bricks remained in a friend's house in Kunming.

The police are probing the case from both Taiwan and with the help of mainland authorities.

Hong Kong

Editorial on Call for Information From Talks

HK2705024493 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 93 p 18

[Editorial: "Rare Show of Unity]

[Text] It is a rare occasion when rival camps within the Legislative Council [Legco] agree on an issue. It is even rarer when that issue involves constitutional matters. Yet this is precisely what occurred last night when conservative and liberal legislators spoke in one voice urging the government to reveal the agenda and progress of the current Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future political reforms. That legislators feel the need to pressure the governemnt into releasing as much information as possible on the talks is indicative of the level of distrust that many in Hong Kong feel when Britain and China sit down to discuss the territory's future.

Recent history shows that Beijing and London have been too willing to negotiate Hong Kong's future without the territory having a direct say. Yesterday's motion debate by United Democrat Mr Yeung Sum indicates the distrust is such that legislators believe only public scrutiny will keep the British side on the straight and narrow.

To take Britain's promise of "no secret deals" at face value would be considered naive in the extreme, although both sides will no doubt be ready to leak details at sensitive moments if it suits their negotiating needs.

While it is perfectly reasonable for legislators to want to be kept fully informed of the progress of the talks, they should be careful not to overstep the mark by seeking full disclosure of either side's negotiating position while the talks are underway. No sensible diplomatic negotiations can take place if either side is pressured to reveal its position at every turn.

However, Hong Kong people should be provided with regular briefings and joint communiques on the progress of the talks, if only as an assurance that no secret deals are being done. If Mr Chris Patten followed the United Democrats' advice and tabled his proposals in Legco tomorrow, China's inevitable exit from the talks would make a secret deal more, not less, likely.

But fear that the Governor's constitutional plans will be quietly dropped is not the only motive. If it were, the Liberal Party would not be backing the United Democrats. The truth may be that both parties are trying to show they are nobody's lapdog. The United Democrats want to show themselves independent of the governor while the Liberals, not to be outdone, are determined to show themselves ready to jump on any publicity bandwagon going to prove their credentials to the Hong Kong voter.

Editorial Criticizes Backdown on Piracy Protest

HK2705040593 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 May 93 p 18

[Editorial: "Holding Back on Piracy"]

[Text] The United Nations, as Chinese dissident Shen Tong discovered when he was banned from holding a press conference in the international organisation's New York headquarters, is not the forum for embarrassing China. Now it is the Marine Department's turn to learn that galling lesson. This time, however, it is not the work of UN Secretary General Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, but an act of pre-emptive self-censorship by the Security Branch.

Long before the Foreign Office officially intervened, the Branch was putting the Marine Department under extreme pressure to tone down its remarks about attacks on shipping. It was also passing notes to London arguing that armed attacks on shipping in the South China Sea by uniformed officers cannot be classed as piracy, which can technically be committed only by private individuals.

But piracy by any other name remains piracy. As the regional centre for search and rescue operations, Hong Kong has a remit to safeguard shipping within a range of 800 kilometres. Its reputation as a port and the integrity of its shipping lanes are under threat and the lives of seamen are constantly a risk.

Hong Kong's protests through the local branch of the New China News Agency and occasional messages of displeasure through the Foreign Office have had no measurable effect. Yet now, in the one forum where its protest might be more widely and seriously regarded, the Governemnt is biting its tongue.

Naturally, it is embarrassing to take China to task in such a forum, especially when relations with Beijing continue to run hot and cold.

But quiet diplomacy has failed. If Hong Kong cannot use its membership of such international bodies effectively and courageously when it is still a dependent territory of the United Kingdom, what hopes does it have of defending its integrity after 1997?

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